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The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 277 BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 9 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

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OPENING SHORTLY
The Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
BRANCH at SHAIK MEMON STREET,
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Mus'id.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar
2. Rangoon Madras Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to;
Messrs. NARottam MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA ‖	10 941
18th ,,	MALOJA		20,700
16th ,,	CHINA		7-952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	16.227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY..	CHINA X	7,902
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	Narkunda*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
30th Nov	NEVASA	9,061
14th Dec	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,955
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA‡	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,905
2nd May.	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,996
21st February	SICILIA †	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
26th Nov.	VITA	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
28th ,,	KARAPARA	East &South Africa 1 p. m.
29th ,,	BARALA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports
30th ,,	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi
1st Dec.	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1226

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAE SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21 Nov.	29 Nov
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14 Dec.	28 Dec..
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 5.

Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Ajmer	Lucknow
Akola	Lyallpur
Akyab	Madras (Mount Road)
Allahabad	Madura
Alleppey	Mandalay
Amballa	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Musoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Guntur	Sialkot
Gwalior	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Simla (Town Branch)
Hyderabad (Sind)	Srinagar
Hubli	Sukkur
Indore	Surat
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tellicherry
Jalpaiguri	Tinnevelly
Jamshedpur	Trichinopoly
Jubbulpore	Trivandrum
Jullundur	Tuticorin
Kasauli	Ujjain
	Vellore
	Vizianagram
	Vizagaptam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted. and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

E. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	80,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve	Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cnt.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.
(AND REDUCED)

Authorized Capital	Rs.	6,25,00,000 0 0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs.	4,00,00,000 0 0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000 0 0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs.	3,60,00,000 0 0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.

SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH—4/5, Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p. a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.

H. B. SHIVDASANI,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE
NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.

*NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.*

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
M. E. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSON to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class polices at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Chairman:
MAHARAJ-KUMAR VICTOR N. NARAYAN ... OF COOCH BEHAR.
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE.
OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.
A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 116/4.
Should he survive age 50 he can elect to
(1) Receive Rs. 2,000 in cash with all accrued profits.
(2) Withdraw accrued profits plus a cash bonus and receive a Policy for Rs. 2,000 free from payment of premiums and payable to his family at his death.
(3) Accept an annual income for Life of about Rs. 236.
(4) Accept a Paid-up Policy of about Rs. 266 payable at death.
Should assured die before 40 his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
Should he die after forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000 and in addition return of all premiums paid after the tenth year.
Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS.
For all particulars apply to the Head Office.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied gratis and post free on application to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
P. O. JAMNAGAR
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1 Gross 10-8-0. 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
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Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy Rs. 3-3-0, 2 copies Rs. 4-3-0.
Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb sterils bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply.
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL
Kalbadevi Road,

FOR PRINCES A
ROYAL
This Yakuti or li
prepared from the
vegetable drugs. Th
used in large quanti
Rajas, Maharajas, N
nobility, aristocracy
country; but it is g
people in all countries
Asia and Africa. It is
upon the magical qual
valuable medicine. We
ally to those persons w
nervous system, to strengt
the memory and to gua
Suffice it to say that the
is recommended to those
in the Ayurvedic medici
a charm and the effect is
lost power and rejuvenate
it is enough to say that
which a perfumer admires
diffuses fragrance of its
per tin, containing 40 pills
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIR
(Kathiawar), India.

THE ARYA PATHIKA
LODGING AND BO
HINDOOS AND ST
Chandni Bungalow Girgaum

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Persons who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPETENT WORKMAN for Jewellery workshop. See SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 225, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R9001

WANTED.—Two UNDERGRADUATES. Strong in English. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—INDEPENDENT CORRESPONDENT CLERK knowing typewriting and accounts, Gujarati preferred. Apply Box No. 9863, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9066

WANTED—A good TYPIST. Pay Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 9857 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9053

WANTED—ADVERTISING EXPERT twice a week for one hour. See SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 225, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R9076

WANTED—DISTRICT and PROVINCIAL AGENTS and TRAVELLING AGENTS for the sale of our high class cigarettes. Apply to, THE ASIATIC TOBACCO CO., 12, Warsowa Road, Andheri, (Bombay).
A R9021

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indispensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9000.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Commercial Professional Degrees of Recognised University. For particulars enclose two annas stamp. IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Bandra.
A R9059

WANTED URGENTLY—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CANVASSERS for branches to be opened in Bombay and Madras Presidency. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MANAGER, the Bharat Commercial Bank, Ltd., Lahore
A 18107

WANTED for a Local Mill, one PRACTICAL SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, competent enough to work as a Foreman in Mechanic shop. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9851 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9042

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS on liberal commission, and salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Unique Assurance Company Limited, Buildings, Parel,
18136

...etent MACHANIC ...ining Room ...g Master) ...man need ...onials to "Bombay 9037

...OUNTANT, ...ok-Keeping, ...me work, Apply with 9864, Advt. R9068

...R and EREC- ...lining and ...ry from Blow ...n up-country ...man only need Box No. 9861, ...le". 18183

... AGENTS and Insurance Com- Liberal commis- ...d business. Only ...men need apply ...ox No. 9862, Advt. R9065

...UROPEAN FIRM ...ic Machine Superin- ...h General Workshop ... maintenance and ...Engines need ap- ... and salary ...t. "Bombay 18141

...EST ...as ...

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALLUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

TO LET—Very desirable FLATS in Yusuf Buildings, Mount Road, Mazagon, large commodious rooms and all comforts, water whole day, close to Tram and Train. Rents Rs. 80, Rs. 100, Rs. 130, Rs. 140. Apply BANDOOKWALLA on the premises.
C R9014

TO LET ON LEASE—A plot of LAND, admeasuring about 600 sq. yds. previously built upon on ten years' lease with option of 5 more ... suitable for a Coach Factory or Workshop ... immediately to ... Apcar ... Architects, ... Hate and Master, ... Meadows Street, Fort.
C R9041

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

BUICK—1923 Special Model, 7 seater, Wire wheels, newly overhauled and painted, going cheap. Excellent condition. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 18156

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE, ENGINE—One Robey's 250 H.P. Tandum Condensing Engine, year 1912 cheap for quick sale being replaced by motors. Highest offer will be accepted. Apply to THE CAWNPORE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD, Cawnpore.
K 18162

FOR SALE.—Two CROSSLAND TYPE BOILERS by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., Ld., in excellent condition. Highest offers are invited. For further particulars communicate at the following address where the boilers can be inspected. SECRETARY AND MANAGER The Pulgaon Cotton Spg. Wg. and Mfg. Company, Limited, Pulgaon, (Wardha).
K 18182

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Spee Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—People to become right with God by reading Real Life Series. Rs. 2-0 for 12 numbers. ACADEMY OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Mirjapur, Ahmedabad.
L R9027

WANTED—PERSONS to improve their knowledge by our DEGREE COURSES. Send four annas for literature to Representative. ORIENTAL UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, NAKODAR (Punjab).
L R9058

STAMPS—SPECIAL PACKETS at Re. 1, each. 32 Argentine. 50 Austria Emp. 75 Austria Repub. 50 Bavaria. 100 Hungary. 24 Luxembourg. 24 Mexico. 22 Salvador. The lot all different Rs. 7/8 Write for New List. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 18137

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIER to finance a first class Paying Indian Industry in Bombay. Best opportunity to capitalists. Rs. 25,000 required for a short period. Good prospects guaranteed. Please apply immediately to Box No., 9847, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 18146

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
...bagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown ... rate which will compare favourably ... prices quoted for other ... tests were carried out ... Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
MALARIAL FEVER
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon. Try TO-DAY the Guaranteed German remedy
"NEOCURO"
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.,
(Chief Agents.)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

COCOGEM.

V. UPSHON, Esq., Bilaspur:—"Cocogem received and find it excellent for cooking and most agreeable." As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. tins Delivery free. The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ld., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T12

COAL TAR Purchasers Wanted—Supply of TEN TONS per month available, send your offer to U. P. Glass Works, Ltd., Bahjoi, Dist. Moradabad.
T R9020

THEROZ FUEL—Every house needs it. Travellers like it. Doctors, Nurse Housewife, Motorist, etc., find "THEROZ" products indispensable. Try at once. Write to S. EBRAHIM BROS., 7, Sambudoss St. Madras.
T R9064

SOAP MANUFACTURERS—For cheap Dhobi Soap why buy oil at three times the price when we offer our excellent soap stock (already neutralized with caustic and requires only boiling down to make Dhobi Soap) at Rs. 37-11-0 per barrel of 340 lbs. nett F. O. R. Ernakulam including barrel. Discount on ton orders. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 18042

KUSUMBA OIL AND OIL-CAKE—A high quality Machine expressed oil, suitable for all edible and other oil purposes. An excellent substitute for ghee, being extracted from clean fresh seeds. Can also be used in soap, varnish, paint, etc., making. Also oil-cake of the same seed—nutritious as cattle fodder and fertilising as manure. For samples and quotations apply to, T. P. BOYCE & CO., Belgaum.
T R9063

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified (box advertisement) columns.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the following Secondhand Machinery which is for sale.

One 1500 I.H.P. Corliss Cross Compound Condensing Steam Engine.
Three Sets of Green's Economisers.
Six Boilers.
Cloth Bleaching and Finishing Machinery.
Machinery can be inspected at the Company's Mills at Foras Road.
For further particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Building Hornby Road, Bombay.
C18081

FOR SALE.

OLD MILL MACHINERY.

7 Roller and 3 flat Cards.
2 Drawing, 2 Slubbing 3 Intermediate.
6 Roving and 16 Ring Frames.

The above are opened out and packed in cases.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, M. & K. Mills Co., Ltd., Gulburga (G. I. P. Railway).
18140

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WEST CHAUPATI ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into Agreements to lease the few remaining plots on this Estate.

The land ... Road and ... is now offered ... Malabar Hill, ... the erection of buildings consisting of medium or small-sized flats.

Applications will be received up to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the 14th December, 1923.

Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. T. BURGE,
F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.
C17963

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THIRTY-THIRD EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE AT TOWN HALL

Including those for the British Empire Exhibition

26th November, 1923—Conversazione at 6-15 p.m. at the Town Hall.

27th November, 1923—Exhibition open the public from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Daily till 15th December, 1923, except on 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, 1923.
18110

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

A DISPENSARY with all medicines, apparatus, utensils, fittings, etc., situate at Lalbag, Parel, of the late Dr. G. Y. Bonker, B.A., L.M. & S., is to be disposed of in its present condition. Persons desirous of buying it should write to the undersigned or see him between 7-30 and 9-30 in the morning or evening.

N. S. DEVRUKHKER,
B.A., LL.B.,
Jethabhai Kalyanji Building,
opposite Gaumdevi Temple,
Gaumdevi, Bombay.
R9004

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED.—A WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDENT to hold independent charge of the Water Works. Starting Pay Rs. 500 to 700 according to qualifications. Qualified Mechanical Engineers with sound theoretical training and practical experience of pumping plants and machinery and workshop need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., specially qualifications in electrical engineering and the earliest date of joining the appointment, if selected, should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th November, 1923.

(Sd.) DWARKA PRASAD SINGH,
Executive Officer.
C18106

SURPLUS ENGINEER STORES.

(MUST BE DISPOSED OF.)

NEW 56 Kilowatt Steam-driven Generating Plant, complete with Battery and Booster; various sizes of small Switch Boards; Electrical Fittings, etc., Centrifugal Pumps; Cast and Wrought Iron Piping and Specials; Bolts and Nuts in great quantities and various sizes; Rim Locks: Minimax Fire Extinguishers; Surgical Instrument Cabinets and Tables; Willesden Insulating Paper; Iron Spring Bedsteads, and various other engineer stores.

Rates just reduced.

Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING NORTHERN COMMAND R. E. PARK, Lahore Cantonment.
C18181

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that leases of Government vacant lands situate at Queen's Road, opposite Charni Road Station, and more particularly described below and shown on Plan No. 222, dated 8-5-1922, and marked with letters C and D will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1923, at 12 noon, in the Office of the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House.

The conditions of sale and the plan of the land can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records, Old Custom House.

DESCRIPTION.

PLOT C:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Queen's Road, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards more or less and bearing C. S. No. 46 of Girgaum Division, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by C. S. No. 44 belonging to Government, on or towards the South by C. S. No. 47 belonging to Government, on or towards the East by C. S. No. 45 belonging to Mr. Balkrishna H. Rane, Manager and Trustee of Somavanshiya Kshatriya community, Mangalwady Dharamshalla, and on or towards the West by Queen's Road.

PLOT D:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Queen's Road, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards more or less and bearing C. S. No. 48 of Girgaum Division, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by C. S. No. 47 belonging to Government, on or towards the South by C. S. No. 8 belonging to Byramjee Jeejibhoy Institute, on or towards the East by C. S. No. 49 belonging to Messrs. Moroba Dhanji Rawoot and others, Managers of the Pathare community Dharmashala, and on or towards the West by Queen's Road.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector.
Old Town Custom House, Fort, Bombay Collector's Office,
22nd November, 1923. C18148

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The KHATAU MAKANJI SPG & WG. CO., LTD.

THE 29TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Laxmi Building, 42, Ballard Pier, Fort, on the 23rd November, 1923, when a final dividend at a rate of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten) per share free of Income Tax for the year ended 30th June, 1923, was sanctioned it will be paid on and after MONDAY, 10th December, 1923, between the hours from 12-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The dividend warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 16th November, 1923.

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1923.
C 18178

THE CRESCENT AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Solicitors, at their office No. 11, Hamam Street, within the Fort, on the 1st day of December, 1923, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of determining whether an application should be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the Liquidator appointed by the Company, as provided in Section 209 of the Indian Company's Act of 1913.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1923.

JAFERBHOY GOOLAMHUSEIN,
Liquidator,
For the Crescent Automobile Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay.
R90617

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

MR. N. B. UTGIKAR, M.A., of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, will deliver a course of six lectures in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship Endowment on "The Mahabharata: its origin, development and language" during the current term.

2. The first three lectures of the course will be delivered in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, on the following days commencing at 5-45 p.m. each day. The dates of the subsequent lectures will be announced later:—

I. TUESDAY, November 27—Introductory: the present text of the Mahabharata: its limitations.
II. WEDNESDAY, November 28—The Origin of Epic Poetry in India.
III. THURSDAY, November 29—A bird's-eye-view of the contents of the Mahabharata.

THE LECTURES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1923.
18184

TENDERS.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Fire Bricks during the year 1924-25.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on 17th December, 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 27th November, 1923.

The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated 15th November, 1923.
C18116

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Zinc Ashes and minerals such as MAGNESITE, BAUXITE, CALAMINE, ALUM SHALES and ROCK PHOSPHATE, stating quantity available and time of delivery addressed to:—

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Sudama House Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
18169

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 11-30 a.m., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 8th January, 1924, for supply of timber and sleepers odd sizes for Crossings, bridges, etc. Commencing from 1st April 1924, to 31-3-1925 to M. G. System.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. P. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
18179

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 50 partly trained ELEPHANTS will be sold by Public Auction at Calicut in the second week of January, 1924. For further particulars apply to B. V. RAMIENGAR, Conservator of Forests, Bangalore.
18171

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one share scrip No. 861 for 25 shares bearing Nos. 72248 to 72272 standing in the name of Mr. Cassim Haji Noormahomed, in the above Company, has been LOST or MISPLACED. Duplicate scrip will be issued if no objection is lodged with the Company at 5, Mission Row, Calcutta, within 21 days from date.

For The Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.,
(Sd.) N. RAJABALLY,
Managing Agent.
Calcutta, 21st November, 1923.
18172

NOTICE.

TRANSFER STAMPS.

IN the case of all transactions effected after 1st January, 1924, the cost of Transfer Stamps shall be borne by the buyer. Where deeds are already stamped the buyer shall on all transactions effected up to 31st March, 1924, allow the seller the value of such stamps, not exceeding the amount payable on the transfer at contract rates.

In the case of all transactions effected after 1st April, 1924, the seller is entitled to no such allowance should he present deeds already stamped.

By Order of the Committee.

C. H. HEAPE.
Honorary Secretary,
Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, Limited.
2 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
C18175

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 4318 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed on the 17th day of October, 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V.rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. GEORGE AND BLACKFORD, a firm, carrying on business at Frere Road within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

MAHOMEDALLI ABDOOLA RAJKOTWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant carrying on business at Bhandy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the equivalent sum in Indian money of the said sterling amount of £703-2-1 at the rate of Exchange ruling on such date as this Honourable Court may determine either as upon the said Promissory Notes or as and by way of damages or otherwise with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum after giving credit to the Defendant or the said sum of Rs. 3,047 paid on the 22nd day of May 1922

Amended this 12th of November, 1923 as per Postponement Precept dated 6th November, 1923.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

Amended this 23rd of November, 1923, as per Postponement Precepts dated 14th November, 1923.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 4th day of December, 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 24th day of October, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. H. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.
W. H. HOWARD,

The 24th day of October, 1923.

Messrs. BELE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18174

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RUTTONBAI, widow of Noorbhai Esmailji Saria has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon with the appurtenances situate, lying and being on the Western side of Dhabu Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Esmailji Karimbhai, on or towards the South by the property of Jaffer Adamji Karachiwalla, on or towards the East by the said Dhabu Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2716, New No. 3715, Old Survey No. 1/1041 and New Survey No. 4426 and Cadestrial Survy No. 4288 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6922 and Street Nos. 183, 190 and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of Nurbhai Esmailji Saria and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1923.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18173

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd and TUESDAY, the 4th December, 1923, at 1 p.m. at the Railway Coy's Stores near Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of India Rubber Scrap, drums kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; leather scrap cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, channels iron; old anglo iron; pipes W.I. Girders old, wood, locks old, sleepers transverse, bridge work, iron scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

About 56,402 pieces new tie bars 69-82 lbs. for pot sleepers and one lot of old girders and machinery, lying at the Coy.'s Wharf, Colaba, may be seen before the sale by the intending purchasers as this material will be sold at Coy.'s Store Depot, Mahalakshmi.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material, will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods, will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent., on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 462 and 35-39, Case No. 97 Junctions of Parel Road and Kalachowki Road. Building St. Nos. 2167, 2169-2060, 2061, 2902 and 2063; 3639. Case No. 877, 966 Sion Road near Railway Station.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th November, 1923

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Wednesday 28th November 1923 at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores and army Clothing:—

A large quantity of steel mild Hoops.

A large quantity of Partworn Woolen and Cotton clothings, Great Coats, Coats warm, Knickers, Trousers, Shirts, Masquito nets, Durries, Pyjamas, Blankets.

Lathes 6½ in. 5 ft. bed, 6½ in. Copatan head 3¾ ft. Bed, Boiler (8ft. 9in.), Hammer Steam ¾ cwt. Slotting Machine, Wood planning Machine.

Pegs picketting, Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, cannas old, Tin old, Vices, locks, Barrows wheel, Bamboos, Anvels old, Cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp Enamel ware, Web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows Files, Spanners, Rags old clothes, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Matiress cases Sheets, Buckets, Ground sheets, Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Tanks, Balances Spring, Camp kettles, Drums, Bieycles, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.
Government Auctioneer.
R9040

AMUSEMENTS.

A MAMMOTH PICTURE
Starting Saturday Next!
AND IT WILL HYPNOTISE YOU!!

Greatest of all screen spectacles—Perpetual feast for the eye—Stupendous Settings, Massive and Magnificent—the Marvel of Novels.

Three years in the making—production cost exceeded £7000,00. Twenty gigantic sets, reproducing forums, amphitheatres, palaces, pavilions and gardens built of stone, were constructed. Over 30,000 costumes all especially made for this production were required. 25,000 people took part in the production.

Positively the greatest spectacle ever screened. "Quo Vadis" and "Cabiria" were great Italian Productions that delighted the millions, but "Theodora" surpasses them in its splendour of setting and richness of detail. The romances of the world have been written in song and play and history—and "Theodora" is one of them. Over 25,000 people took part in the production, which took over three years to complete. Never before has the world seen its equal.

"THEODORA"
"THE PRINCESS OF SIN"

"THEODORA"
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS CONTROLLED BY
J. Pearson & Co.,
Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar, Bombay, for India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Malay States.

SATURDAY NEXT—MIND YOU!!

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS ALSO 159 BAGS GRAPHITE LEAD AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of:—Bags of cotton seeds, Bags of wheat, bags of Rice, bags of Toor bags of Linseeds, bags of Hirda, bags of Husk, cases of Bangles, bundles of iron bars, cases of Chimneys, cases of thread, bundles of C. P. goods bundles of Twist, lot of wooden planks, case of papers, bundles of iron sheets bundles of coir rope bundles of iron bolts, bags of Coal, bundles of gunny bags, cases of iron nails, cases of chalk, cases of hardware bundles of C. I. sheets, cases of locks, empty cylinders, bags of Salt, bundles of fresh dates, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of Joggre, bundles of cotton, etc., etc.

ALSO

159 Bags Graphite lead invoice No. 1 of 21-4.23 Rx. Rajammundry to Kurla.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required, however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO MOTOR CARS "FIAT" AND "SIDDELEY DEASY."

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the Mortgagee in possession Seth Kapurchand Ramchand and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor R. Jairam Narayji:—

1 "Fiat" Motor Car No. 3767 five seater touring body.

1 "Siddeley Deasy" Motor Car No. 34 seven seater landaulette body.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th November, 1923.

NOVELTY CINEMA
A top-whole Mighty Universal Production
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
"SHATTERED DREAMS"
The story of a beautiful American who went wrong in Paris to go right in the end.
Starring the adorable celebrity of Foolish Wives,
MISS DU PONT
America's most beautiful Blonde in a rousing Drama—A Universal Special attraction.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel
BOXING CONTESTS
film, showing the exciting bouts between the American Champions.
LUIS FIRPO & JACK McAULIFFE Only Two Cinema Shows To-day and To-morrow at 5-15 and 7 p. m. (S. T.)
FOR FEW DAYS ONLY
THE POPULAR BOMBAY FAVOURITES
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO CO
in their Merry and Bright shows at the Novelty Cinema by special request.
Only One Show To-Night at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Prices of Admission Excluding Tax; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Rs. 1-8 Re. 1; Annas 12 and 8.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
AMRAOTI:—GANESH THEATRE
Monday 26th Nov. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
SHARADA.
Wednesday 28th Nov. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
HACHA—MULACHA BAP.
Saturday 1st Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
SANNYASHACHA—SAMSAR.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum
present this week.
CHAMPRAJ HADA
a historical Masterpiece
produced by
STAR FILMS Ltd.
Time and prices as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
A TOM TERRISS VITAGRAPH SUPER PRODUCTION
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
"Dead Men Tell No Tales"
7 Reels—featuring the popular Star
CATHERINE CALVERT

"Dead Men Tell No Tales"
Thrilling scenes in sensational drama of crime and love, danger and death, fear and courage Santos the fiend planned death of all on board the ship to cover theft of golden treasure in Passenger ship destroyed by fire and terrific explosion in stupendous production in motion pictures of sensational drama of crime and courage on land and sea.
"DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES"
The Programme includes a Comedy and the International News showing scenes of grandeur of the
FUNERAL OF LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

STARTING
THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE
Saturday Next!
A Fascinating Gaumont Production—in 12 Episodes.
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
A Picture that will forcibly remind you of the great and successful "Judex" serial

If you would like to be transported to a fairyland of romance, of love, laughter and pathos— see
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS
the most charming serial story ever told upon the screen

Saturday Next! 1st December
AT THE
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
of Baroda.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
Est. 1913
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Wednesday 28th Nov. '23 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sawashaya Kallol.
Saturday 1st Dec. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 2nd Dec. 1923 (P. M. 3
Asha-Nirash
Manager

EXCELSIOR TH
To-day at 6-30 & 9-
"J'ACCUSE
The Most Romantic Tra
Times
EMPIRE T
To-day at 6-30,
POLA
"ONE ARA
EMPRES

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Receiver, of Messrs. P. B. Press & Co., (Gwalior) Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 27th and WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at Messrs. P. B. Press and Co's factory at Frere Road, Mangalore Street, Fort, the stock in trade of the above Company such as—axle arms crank, etc.; springs of assorted sizes; steel wheels; seaming of assorted colours; pastings of assorted colours; laces; lamps; whips; letters; enamelled jars, filters; tubes keys, pumps; motor lamps; treads; steps; bars, files; buckles; pillar; lifts; joints hinges; rubber matting; horns; belts: wrenches pipes; bars; locks; hooks; rings; tips; fastners; hoops; leads; bulbs; tassels; buttons rosettes; silk; cord; wire; wicks; brake brushes; varnish; paint; morrocco; cloth; chains; bead rings; cutters; compasses; piping zallar; matting; rexine; oil jets and shafts; etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above are on view.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1923.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Blankets old and new in large quantity Canvas, Cordage, Dhurries, Haddick cookers, Ironcast scrap, Iron wrought scrap, Leather Machines cloth testing, Machines weighing, Telescope, day and night, Camp kit, Valises, Hospital accessories, forks table knives, table gunmetal scrap, Rail pigs and old Metal aluminum, brass, copper zinc, mixed metal, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Ordnance Depot, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY 3rd December, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. sharp at Ordnance Depot, (Kalakilla) behind Town Hall Bombay.

The proceeds of sale will be taken in full at the time when a lot is knocked down to the name of purchaser and remove such lot after sale is over.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to,

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,

Govt. auctioneers

94 Main Street, Poona

71 Frere Road, 2nd floor Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2734.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, the undermentioned:—

(By order of the Banks concerned.)

2 Cases Artificial Flowers; 4 Cases Glass Bangles; 1 case Muslin Flouncings; 5 bales Turkey Red Yarn; 8 cases "Mignon" Typewriters aluminium, and Iron Framed; 1 case Auto Parts Buela Oil Model Whistles, etc., 1 case Motor Engine Parts viz:—Magneto Bracket and Gasket, Water tank and Basket, and Water Valve; 6 Casks Sulphur Black; 2 cases Boot Lasts; 1 case Stone repairing Cement; and miscellaneous articles viz: Saddlery, Tent, Blacksmith's Bellows a pair of "Goerez" Binoculars, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

A WELCOME
to the Lovers of Books

Mrs. Radha Bai Atmaram Sagoon, has opened a Branch at Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus, next to Marwadi Vidyalaya, where Books are sold between 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. at Considerably Reduced Prices.

Books are varied from time to time to suit different taste.

ING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
APPARATUS IN STOCK.
lectric & Trading Co.
KARACHI.

AMERICAN MARKET.

A. NORDEN AND COMPANY'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

COTTON—The Census Report just made public fixes the ginning to October 17th at 6,400,579 Bales, or 3,185,185 Bales for the period since the last report to September 25th, but it is of little assistance in attempting mathematical forecasts of the total yield.

A closer approach to the final figure may result from the special Condition Report that the Bureau of Agriculture will issue on November 2nd (owing to the New Orleans Exchange being closed on the 1st) accompanied by a forecast of the yield, but this is being done under outside pressure and probably against the best judgment of the officials; "condition" reports are made up from the "condition" of the growing crop, and with the cotton all picked in many sections, nearly all picked in many more, and 6,400,579 Bales already ginned a week before the reports are mailed to Washington, it is simply ludicrous to attempt a "condition" report based on withered stalks and mud.

This was attempted once before in 1919 but, we believe, without a yield forecast. The comparison of the figures as of September 25th and October 25th is, however, of interest (ten principal States only):

	September 25th	October 25th
South Carolina	61	60
North Carolina	61	64
Georgia	49	48
Alabama	45	44
Mississippi	52	49
Louisiana	38	32
Texas	52	46
Oklahoma	73	68
Arkansas	60	55
Tennessee	64	58
Total...	54.4	51.1

If there is any merit in these condition reports as an assistance in forecasting the yield, this decline of 3.3 points should have indicated a reduction of about 6 per cent in the prospective yield. On September 25th the prospective yield was given as 10,054,240 Bales. Instead of that the final estimate of the Bureau on December 11th was 11,030,000 Bales and the final Census Crop was 11,420,763 Bales!

It might be advisable, therefore, not to become too enthusiastic over the forthcoming report, and after all, the situation is bullish enough without exaggerating any one feature, although general sentiment here is pessimistic based on slack demand for manufactured goods and plans for curtailment of production, as well as on the continued unsatisfactory European outlook.

Stress is also laid on the abundance of low grade cotton, which temporarily is expected to act as a damper on the New York market, as, owing to the provisions of the Cotton Futures Act, a superabundance of those grades can be kept out of New Orleans, but will tend to gravitate to New York. Taking a broader view, however, this may apply to the moderately low grades that, though not in demand by spinners at the moment, may still be delivered on contract, but the continued succession of storms sweeping across the cotton belt has, undoubtedly, resulted in an unusually large percentage of the crop being of a still lower character and not only unwelcome to spinners, but also too low for contract delivery. Such cotton really reduces the volume of the crop, not only for he purposes of spinners but also for supplying the stocks in the contract markets, just as effectively as if it had not been produced.

We continue to feel that a conservatively bullish attitude is warranted.

COFFEE.—The undertone of the market continues rather poor, notwithstanding fair advance during the week due entirely to Government restrictions, which continue to interfere with fulfilment of export commitments. Nevertheless, the markets are gradually coming nearer to a working parity and our stock is slowly being replenished. We continue to favour sales of the distant positions on slight bulges.

SUGAR.—The market is gradually sagging off as the end of the old crop year approaches, partly on slack demand from the trade and partly on heavier offerings of Beet Sugar. Leading bulls have been feeding out December and March sugar whenever the market would take it and it looks as if there need be no fear of scarcity of supplies while awaiting the new Cuban crop.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.—The undertone seems to be improving, although, after all there is no tangible change in the situation. Foreign markets seem to be better and the plans for government support of some kind are still being discussed though without publicity, causing hesitation in operating for a decline.

CHEMICALS.

A rapid advance in price has been the notable feature this week. Almost all chemicals have shown great an upward tendency owing to two different factors; firstly that the output in Germany has been reduced due to the dislocation of business there, caused mainly by the French Government increasing the excise duty on German products. Secondly that a sudden speculative tendency has developed among the bulls, who anticipate a rise of about 50 per cent in the prices of German chemicals. Though the stocks have not been entirely consumed by the mills, however, the merchants have been quiet stock holders according to their capacity, with a view to get better return on their holdings.

Magnesium Chloride kept firm at Rs. 3/4/0 while Zinc Chloride has been largely perturbed. The last price quoted was Rs. 27 per cwt. Bichromate Potash, Bichromate Soda, Caustic Soda, Litharge, and Hydro-Sulphide soda have been the only chemicals which have not participated in the boom which has been prevailing at present. Brown sugar lead, Aniline Salt, Epsom salt have again seen renewed activity. Dutch Farina has seen exceptional liveliness and activity. The price has advanced to Rs. 17 per cwt. Dextrine, Maize starch and Sago have also shown equal strength, with every prospect of further rise in price. The quotations are:—

Soda Caustic 98 per cent Rs. 23/
Soda Bichromate Rs. 38/
Soda Sulphide Rs. 16/
Soda Silicate Rs. 11/
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 1/8/0
Soda Hyposulphide Rs. 13/8/0
Soda Washing Rs. 8/
Salt Aniline Rs. 0/12/0
Salt Epsom Rs. 3/6/0
Salt Glauber Rs. 4/8/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 17/8/0
Brown Sugar lead Rs. 55/
Litharge Rs. 35/
Farina Dutch Rs. 17/
Dextrine Rs. 22/
Maize starch Rs. 18/

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A, 1/5 9/32
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 600.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 590.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 156¾.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 156¾.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 240.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 329.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.36-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs 80.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs 24.10.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Firm market.

	London, Nov. 24.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 1/16 Firm.
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/16 Firm.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 24. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 15/16
Bank Demand	1/4 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	550
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	240
Japan	157
Singapore	167
Market—Steady.	

	London, Nov 23
Rupee	54 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	33
" 3 months hence	32 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver—China banks selling	
Indian buyers bought steady	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923	
Interest day to day loan	2 1/4
Interest 7 day market loan	2 1/2

Bullion Shipments. £ 29022

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Nov. 23.
Exchange on London in Paris	81 35
" " " " Germany	—
" " " " Italy	101,30
Stockholm	16,64
Christiania	29.65
Amsterdam	11.51
Switzerland	25.04
Belgium	93.60 Yesterdays
Athens	27.000
	New York, Nov. 23.
Demand Bills	4.3[illegible]37

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Nov. 23.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/4 +1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 +1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 1/2 —1/8
	unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	
(Sterling Loan)	67 7/8 +1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	53 unchanged.
	London, Nov. 23.
Conversion Loan	£ 77 1/2
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	103
7 per cent. Indian "	115 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Nov. 23.
91 DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 6 per cent	—

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15-12-0.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 15-12-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/1/3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/1/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/1/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/9.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-5.
Silver ready, d. 33-0.
Silver forward, d. 32-11.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, China bought, India sold ready, bought forward.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Ready:—25—1—6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	25—2—0	—	25—1—6	25— 1—6
Magsar	25—2—3	—	25—2—0	25— 2—0

Toji Mandi.
Kartak
Magsar 0—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Ready:—79—3—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	79— 7—0	—	79—1—0	79— 1—0
Magsar	79—15—0	—	79—8—0	79— 8—0

Toji Mandi
Kartak ..
Magsar 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 62/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 90/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, Rs. 96/9.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan, Rs. 95/11.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

24th Nov. 1923.

A rise of 33 to 47 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering and commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 16 points lower. The decline was due to hedge selling and some long liquidation.

As intimated in our yesterday's report, the Marwari brokers insisted upon a week's postponement of the next clearing before being prepared to trade, and the Directors of the Association at their to-day's meeting have conceded the Brokers' demand and finally fixed 1st of December as the next clearing day with a view to giving the Bazar an opportunity of liquidating their old contracts.

Until the market settles down it is impossible to express any opinion as to the probable course of prices

At the moment there is certainly a very good demand for cotton and we think that prices in the near future are not likely to give way unless America should suddenly collapse which does not appear to be likely.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain firm yesterday as the new arrivals are taken up by shippers for immediate shipments, and the stocks are small.

	Liverpool, Nov, 23 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. American spot Quiet	20.49
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	24.75
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan. 31.47 +6
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 34.68 +5
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 34.88 +9
" " " "	Oct. 34.31
	Jan. 34.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, Nov. 23
Total Actual Export	1,000
" Forwarded	65,000
" Imports	11,000
" Stock	441,000
Actual Weekly Sales	41,000
Water Twist	2/3
Printers cloth	46/6

	Liverpool, Nov. 24 To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan. 20.27 + 6
	Mar. 20.18 + 9
	May 20.06 + 8
	July 19.57—11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 23 To-day's Price.
Months.	
Nov.	20.21—23
Dec.	20.27—14
Jan.	20.29—7
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	20.18—7
May	—
June	—
July	19.55—10
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.55
Nov.	16.10
Egyptians Dec.	22.80
Jan.	23.93
Mar.	23.10
May.	23.10

	Liverpool, Nov 24 To-day's Price.
Months.	
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	20.42 +21
Feb.	—
Mar.	20.31 +22
April	—
May	20.12 +20
June	—
July	19.71 +3
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.80 +23
Nov.	—
Egyptians Nov.	23.05
Jan.	23.05
Mar.	23.15
May.	23.25

CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Nov 23 To-day's Prices
Months	
Nov.	20.25—19
Dec.	20 21—16
Jan.	20 21—15
Feb.	20.14—16
Mar.	20.09—11
April	20.00—16
May	19 92—15
June	19.70—17
July	19.68 + 3
Aug.	18.63—99
Sept.	18.34—11
Oct.	16 54—11
Nov.	16.19 - 9

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Nov. 23
M. G. Bengal Good	13.40
" " Fully Good	13.80
" " Fine	14.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.35
" " " Fully Good	14.85
" " " Fine	15.35
M. G. Broach, Good	16.95
" " Fully Good	17.35
" Fine	17.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.30
" " Fully Good	13.70
" " Fine	14.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	To-day's Prices.
Months.	
November	23.93—127
December	23.93—32
February	24.00—35
March	24.07—36
April	24.15—35
May	24.18—35
June	24.15—40
July	24.12—43
August	24.10—43
September	25.15—55
October	24.10—02
November	23.16—44
	21.63—24

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Nov. 23.
Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	40,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,700
" " Continent	6,900
Futures at New York Jan.	34.56 +33
" Mar.	35.18 +41
" May.	35.37 +47
" July	34.70 +38
Spot Cotton at New York	35.90 +30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.23 unchgd
Futures " Jan.	34.75 +35
" Mar.	34.29 +36
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/8
Silver Bars Foreign mined	64 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Nov. 24 To-day's prices.
Futures at New York,	Jan. 34.7[illegible]—15
	Mar. 34.12—21
	May 35.20—17
	July 34.50—20

AMERICAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 23
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	329,000
" Exports to Great Britain	14,000
" " to France and Cont.	31,000
" " to Japan	26,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	937,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,233,000

WHEAT.

	London, Nov, 23
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
N/D sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
N/D Sellers	42/0
AUSTRALIAN N/D Sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Sellers	30/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. N/D Paid Sellers	47/6
Tone:—Lowerto sell	
WeatRde Karachi N D sellers	47/9

SEEDS.

	London, Nov. 23
RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold per ton	£ 19 1/8
Tone: Firmly held	£ 19 1/8
LINSEED Argentine Dec. Paid	£ 20 1/4
" J/F Sellers	" 17 7/16
Tone of Linseed, Dow	
TONE OF RAPESEED:—nominal	
COTTON SEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N. D Sellers: 10 5/8	
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Quoted	£ 19

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-20	43 0 0	5 13 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 76-20	42 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	44 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	74 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	—
Mowrasced	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	78 0 0	16 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 9 8
Linseed, April/May	13 3 3
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	16 4 0

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. nomenal —
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July Sellers —
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers 24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers 24/7
Tone—good demand

METALS.

	London, Nov 23
English best Selected Copper	£ 64 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 61
Copper Baziers	" 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	" 73 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 30
Corrgat'd Sheets F.	" 19
	London, Nov. 23
TIN BLOCK	222 1/2

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 24. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 8 0
Brass	1/	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 8 0
Brass	2/	65 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 24. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	62 8 0
Copper	1/	62 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	62 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kalai		60 0 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		63 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		63 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		62 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

LINSEED.

	London, Nov 23
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D Sellers	£ 23
Tone— Rates some what easier.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	—
" Dec, Value	42 3/8
" Jan./Apl value	38 7/8

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cadiff to Bombay 135.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec./Jan.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Nov-Dec.	14 5/8
Tone—Dull Steady.	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 23.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1923.

Cotton	6282 Bales
Wheat	3564 Cwts.
Linseed	11241 "
Rape, etc	5 "
Gingellyseed	2076 "
Poppyseed	133 "
Groundnuts	3098 "
Castorseed	917 "
Rice	2383 "
Myrabollams	3772 "
Cottonseed	6320 "
Mowrasced	809 "
Gram	1972 "
Jawar	1945 "
Masur	Nil
barley	353 "
Bajri	1220 "
Coal	15 5 Tons

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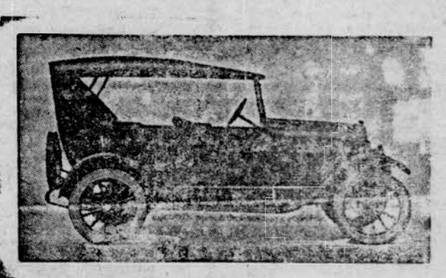

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SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BARONET C.C.

On Saturday afternoon on the home ground the Bombay Gymkhana commenced their last official fixture of the season when the Barnett cricket club were the visitors. It was a two-day fixture and resulted in a draw. The Parsis played throughout the Saturday afternoon and the sum total if their efforts was 219 runs. S. H. Colah a very promising batsman contributed a century which included 17 fours and an overboundary. Maneck Langrana another consistent college star put up 43 with 6 boundaries. The Parsis closed their innings at 5-45 and the Bombay Gymkhana had only five minutes play when the stumps were drawn owing to bad light. Hosie and Andrew opened yesterday and after two and a half hours play the home team had registered 157 runs. The Parsis who had a lead of 62 runs chose to go in again and declared at 4-15 p.m. with another 103 with the loss of only 4 wickets. The Europeans had not the time to make 165 runs in less than an hour and chose to play out for time. Hosie who skippered the home team scored 33 runs while Simpson (not out) and Milne contributed 29 and 25 respectively. For the Parsis Jamshetji captured 6 wickets for 65 runs. Wodehouse knocked 6 wickets for 10 runs apiece while Commr. Gillespy was responsible for 3 wickets at 13 apiece for the home team.

The Scores were:—

BARONET, C. C., 1st Innings.

	Runs
B K Kalapesi b Gillespy	7
K P Umrigar b Wodehouse	1
S H Colah c Hosie b Wodehouse	100
F E Kapadia b Gillespy	19
K K Jrani c Simpson b Wodehouse	12
J Haveliwalla c Cummings b Phillips	17
M H Saugrana b Wodehouse	45
B E Kapadia c Cummings b Gillespy	0
R Jamshetji l-b-w b Wodehouse	0
S Mistry c Milne b Wodehouse	4
Marshall not out	2
Extras	12
Total	219

2ND INNINGS (Declared)

B K Kalapesi c Milne b Andrews	25
K P Umrigar c Phillips b Wodehouse	0
Marshall l-b-w b Gillespy	20
Jamshetji l-b-w b Andrews	9
F Kapadia not out	35
Innings declared Extras	6
Total (for 4 wkts.)	103

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

	Runs
A L Hosie c Kalapesi b Jamshetji	33
R Andrews st Kapadia	10
W E Lucas c and b Jamshetji	3
G A Phillips st Kapadia	0
R Wodehouse c Marshall b Jamshetji	10
J F Macdonnell b Kalapesi	15
W Cummings b Jamshetji	1
Commdr. Gillespy c Colah b Haveliwalla	14
A F Milne b Jamshetji	25
A R Simpson not out	29
J Ingrum c Haveliwalla b Jamshetji	0
Extras	17
Total	157

2ND INNINGS.

R Wodehouse b Haveliwalla	15
W E Lucas b Jamshetji	7
J Macdonnell b Colah	14
W Cummings b Colah	22
Comm. Gillespy c Kapadia b Jamshetji	1
A F Milne st Kapadia	9
S A Phillips b Kalapesi	9
A L Hosie not out	5
R Andrews not out	0
Rest did not bat	
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wkts.)	85

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. COMBINED POONA HINDUS.

Another two day match was played off on the Hindu Gymkhana ground when the home team drew with a combined Hindu team from Poona. The visitors going in to bat on Saturday after noon did not give a convincing display and except for their third wicket stand rest of the batting was hardly upto the expected standard. The Poona Hindus were all out for 134. The local Hindus opened through S. M. Dalvi and Chandarana and had put up 60 runs without losing any wickets when the stumps were drawn. The overnight not outs resumed batting and finished with 264 at 4 p.m. yesterday. Dalvi was responsible for 56 which contained no less than ten fours. Mett, Chandarana contributed 46 and P. Shivram carried his bat with 43 including 7 fours and a sixer. The visitors who were 130 runs behind put up 82 runs for 5 wickets before the call of time of which their skipper D. B. Deodhar scored 51 including ten boundaries and thus saved his side from a one inning defeat.

The Scores were:—

COMBINED POONA HINDUS—1ST INNINGS.

	Runs
Gupte Runout	7
H G Pardeshi b Naval Kishore	5
P R Sutar c Navle b Shivram	41
D B Deodhar b Chandarana	32
M A Deshmukh c Shivram b Naval	12
S C Godbole b Chandarana	0
Jadhav b S S Joshi	9
Muzumdar not out	15
Bhopatkar b Navalkishore	0
Erasha b S S Joshi	1
Jagan c Naval b Joshi	9
Extras	3
Total	134

2ND INNINGS.

Gupte c Naval b Joshi	6
D B Deodhar c Swami b Joshi	51
Deshmukh c cm Rana b Shivram	16
Muzumdar b Chandarana	1
H Pardeshi b Naval Keshore	4
Sutar not out	14
Jadhav not out	18
Total (for 5 wkts.)	82

HINDU GYMKHANA.—1ST INNINGS.

	Runs
S M Dalvi b Jagan	56
M Chandarana c Deodhar b Jagan	46
S S Joshi Runout	24
L P Jai c Godbole b Bhopatkar	32
Navalkishore c Pardeshi b Bhopatkar	7
K R Swami b Pardeshi	5
J G Navle c Deshmukh b Erasha	17
C M Rana c Pardeshi b Bhopatkar	2
P Shivram not out	43
H A Mahol b Bhopatkar	26
C M Chandarana b Jagan	6
Extras	6
Total	264

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. AMERSEYS XI.

In a two-days match, the Islam Gymkhana beat Mr. Amerseys XI on the home ground by 38 runs. The highest score of 78 runs was put up by Sheik for the home team and contained ten fours and a six.

The scores were:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H Maih 2, K H Contractor 6, H Khan 4, Ferzoe Khan 31, M Sheik 78, T T Barodawalla 33, Rassol 18, Tambuwalla 2, Murad 1, Erfani 3, Shapoor (not out) 9, Extras 26, Total 212.

AMERSEY'S XI.

Shirke 1, Shete 1, V A Dalvi 29, B A Dalvi 1, K G Pardeshi 2, Ranji 36, Errum 30, P Vithal 26, Godambe 14, Patel 10, Amersey (not out) 1, Extras 3, Total 154.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

SELECTED HINDU TEAM.

At the meeting of the selection held in the Hindu Gymkhana yesterday evening the following were selected to represent the Hindus in the coming Quadrangular Tournament.

Mr P Vithal (Capt.), Bombay.
Mr M H Chandarana, Bombay.
Mr C K Naidu, Nagpur.
Mr J G Navle, Indore.
Mr L P Jai, Bombay.
Mr D B Deodhar, Poona.
Mr S M Joshi, Poona.
Mr S S Joshi, Aligarh.
Mr V A Dalvi, Bombay.
Mr K G Pardeshi, Bombay.
Reserves: Messrs Ranji, Errum and S M Dalvi.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 24.

In quadrangular cricket Dadachanji and Pestonji batted again to-day. Between them they scored over a century and sent the ball several times to the boundry, Pestonji being out for 45. M. Mehta joined Dadachanji but he could not stick and was out by a fine catch by Nawab Siddiq. Nagarwalla was the next man in and when they were settling down Dadachanji was bowled by Hanif, his score being 66. He played a steady game. N. Mehta the tenth man joined Nagarwala and they took the score to 253 when the bell rang for lunch.

On the resumption of play after lunch, Nagarwala and N Mehta began playing steadily but after a good play of one hour and a half, N. Mehta was clean-bowled by Luffulla Khan. The last man Motafaram joined Nagarwala, but before he could properly settle down he gave a difficult catch to Basiruddin, who held him beautifully at long-on. The Parsis' second innings closed for 299 runs. Dadachanji Pestonji, N. Mehta, and Nagarwala made 66, 45, 41 and 44, respectively.

The Mahomedans went out to bat and needed 307 runs to surpass the Parsis' total, with only one hour and 45 minutes left. However, the Mahomedans made an earnest attempt to retrieve their position. Hafizun Razak and Habib Ahmed faced the attack of Driver and Motafaram. Both the batsmen played confidently and scored rapidly. Before tea, the score was 77 with two wickets down. After tea, the Mahomedans fell one after another in quick succession. They were all out for 113 runs before the close of the day. Habib Ahmed and Razak were the best batsmen scoring 42 and 27 respectively.

His Excellency the Governor was present.

The Parsis will meet the Hindus on Monday in the final.

TENNIS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Melbourne.—In the Victorian lawn tennis championship final of doubles, Patterson and Hawkes defeated O'Hara Wood and Thomas, by three sets to two.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER RACES.

JOCKEY'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The abandonment of the Manchester Races where Donoghue was due to ride gave Elliott a fine chance of winning the jockeys championship as with scores of 89 winners each Elliott had four mounts at Lingfield to-day. However, he could only get one-third placed and thus the championship is divided for the first time in the history of tur.—Reuter.

FOOTBAL.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The following are results of the League's football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Blackburn three Sunderland two Cardiff City one Manchester city one. Chelsea two Middlesborough nil. Huddersfield one Bolton W. nil. Liverpool nil Aston villa one. Newcastle united three Preston one. Notts County one Birmingham one. Sheffield United nil Nottingham Forest nil. Tottenham three Arsenal nil. West Bromwich five Everton nil. West Ham nil Burnley nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley one Leeds United three. Black Pool two Southampton nil. Match between Bury and Leicester City was postponed. Crystal Palace five Stoke one. Derby County three Fulham three. Hull city one The Wednesday one. Match between Manchester United and Coventry City was postponed owing to fog. Nelson two Bristol City one. Match between Oldham and Clapton Orient was abandoned owing to fog at halftime when score was one and nil respectively.

THIRD DIVISION:—SOUTHERN.

Bournemouth United nil. Reading nil; Brentford one, Exeter City nil; Brighton and H. A. four Swansea one; Bristol Rovers two. Aberdare nil; Charlton Athletic one, Watford one; Luton Town two, Millwall nil; Merthyr nil, Northampton nil. The Match between Newport City and Queen's Park Rangers has been abandoned owing to the fog at halftime when the score was one nil in favour of Newport. Plymouth three Gillingham nil. Portsmouth three Southend United nil. Swindon Town four Norwich City two.

NORTHERN.

Ashington one, Rotherham City two; Wrexham two, Barrow nil; Bardford two Tranmere nil; Chesterfield two, Lincoln city one; Match between Crewe and Hartlepools United was postponed owing to fog; Darlington two, Rochdale two; Durham City three, Accrington nil; Southport two, Doncaster two; Walsall two; Grimsby Town nil; Wigan Borough nil, Halifax Town one; Whampton five, New Brighton one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Ayr United two, Queen's Park one; Clyde one, Aberdeon nil. Clydebank two, Patrick nil; Falkirk two, Motherwell nil; Hamilton nil, Dundee nil; Hibernians two, Morton one; Raith Rovers one, Hearts one; Rangers nil, Airdrieonians nil; St. Mirren nil, Celtic one. Third Lanark two, Kilmarnock nil.

CORINTHIANS V. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Corinthians beat the Oxford University by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

BOMBAY BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Owing to the large number of entries for the Bombay Presidency Featherweight Championship it will not be possible to have the Baptamweight Contest for the Belt held by Pte. Dunbrill, at the Tournament at the Excelsior Theatre to-morrow, (Tuesday) consequently this will be fought for about the middle of the next month. To-morrow's meeting will be chiefly concerned with the Middle, Welter and Featherweight. The latter entries will weigh in to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre. As will be seen from our Advertising columns only the pick of the best known fighters of Bombay will figure. No novices or pantomime boxers will be tolerated.

THANA SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 22.

On Tuesday Augustin DeAbreo, an exguard of the G.I.P. Railway was placed by the Thana Police before Mr. J. T. Fernandes First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Thana, charged with attempting to murder a driver of a motor lorry by the name of John with a muzzle loading gun under circumstances already reported in the "Chronicle."

There are about twenty witnesses for the prosecution of whom five have been examined. From the evidence it appears the alleged shooting incident occurred at about 8 p.m. and not in the morning. John's left hand which was badly shattered by the gunshot has been amputated in the Thana Civil Hospital.

CALLED TO THE BAR.

INDIAN LAW STUDENTS' SUCCESS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The following were called to the Bar last night:—

LINCOLN'S INN.

M. Harun-ur-Rashid, Punjab University.
J. M. Pringle, Indian Civil Service.
Sureschandra Ghosh, Calcutta.
Bidhubhusan Malik, Allahabad.
Ambalal Bhailalbhai Patel, Bombay.
Atmaram Harischandra Kirtikar, Bombay.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

N. C. Chatterjee, Calcutta.
M. Bannerjee, Calcutta.
G. Prashad, Calcutta.
Diwan Shamshe. Chand, Calcutta.
Fateh Singh, Punjab.
Maung E. Maung.
Maung On Pe.
D. P. Patravali.

GRAY'S INN.

Maung Ba Maw, Calcutta.
Sambunath Banerji, Calcutta.
O. H. Brown, Bombay.—"Statesman."

COASTING TRADE OF INDIA.

CALICUT MERCHANTS' RESOLUTION

The Calicut Merchants' Association passed the following resolution at their meeting held on the 15th inst:—

"That the Calicut Merchants' Association is strongly of opinion that building up of an efficient Indian Mercantile Marine is essential to the large economic and Industrial interests of this country and is imperative for developing its own ability to protect itself. This Association therefore strongly holds that the reservation of the coasting trade of India to Indian shipping like the coasting trade of America, Japan, Holland should be the first step taken by the Government for building up and developing an Indian Mercantile Marine. This Association therefore, further feels it its duty to lodge its emphatic protest against the sinister move taken by the Associated Chambers of India and Ceylon to propose a resolution at its next meeting under the suspices and sympathy of the members of the Executive Council of the Government of India and in the presence of the Governor of Bombay against the reservation of the Coasting Trade of India to Indian shipping and thus depriving us of our natural right to be masters in our own Home. This Association further makes a strong appeal to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to use its influence and prestige in making an effective protest against this sinister move and to expose the selfish character of this proposal emanating from these English Chambers who only care for the interests of the English shipping companies which have tried their best in all ways possible to put down Indian shipping in the past."

MEETING OF JAINS.

A meeting of the Jain community of Radhanpur residing in Bombay was held at the residance of Mr. Jivatlal Purtapshi on Sunday (the 11th instant) to express their sense of thankfulness and gratitude towards His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur for the kindness shown by him in releasing four Jain prisoners and the following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting.—(1) It is resolved that this meeting of the Jain community of Radhanpur residing in Bombay express its deep sense of thankfulness and gratitude towards His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur and wishes His Highness long life and prosperity for the kindness and nobility shown by him in releasing from jail four Jain prisoners after carefully considering the petition of mercy submitted from Bombay and receiving the deputation specially called for the purpose.

MEETING OF "DEPRESSED CLASSES."

A very largely attended public meeting of the Citizens of Surat was held under the Presidency of Mr. Ganesh Shiva, retired Havildar, on 18th November 23, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this public meeting of the members of the "Depressed Classes" of Surat earnestly requests that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be graciously pleased to nominate Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, who is a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to a seat in the new Bombay Legislative Council which will be formed in January next, as he is fit to represent our interest in the said Council. It was further resolved that "the chairman of the meeting be requested to forward the same to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay."

Speaking at a crowded meeting of the new Madras Ministry, Mr. S. Satyamurti, said the new Ministry was only the old one in a new garb. He welcomed the opposition that was being formed but warned they could not get a following in the country unless they had a political programme to put before them.

SCINDIA CO., MEETING.

STORMY SCENES.

Stormy scenes were enacted at the adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., which was held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Kalbadevi Road, on Saturday at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to receive the declaration of the result of the poll taken on the amendment, set out below, pursuant to the demand for same at the meeting held on the 22nd September last in which the amendment was carried:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,87,49,970 (divided into 6,24,999 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital on 5,82,239 shares issued to the Public, which have been paid up to Rs. 30 per share; and 16,666 F.P. share issued to the Vendors be subdivided into 2 1/8 shares of Rs. 30 each and that the total number of the shares of the Company be increased from 6,00,000 to 6,24,999; and that the Memorandum of Association be altered accordingly."

Mr. Narottam Morarji, Chairman of the extraordinary general meeting presided.

It was evident from the very beginning that the meeting would not be a smooth affair.

The temper of some of the shareholders did neither justify the cool breeze of the electric fans above nor the mildest season of the year. Hardly had the Chairman opened the proceedings of the meeting than began question, counter-questions and frequent interruptions and hecklings and several shareholders rose in their seats in spite of the ruling of the Chair. The meeting place was a perfect pandemonium from the beginning to the end. It was consequently impossible for the press reporter to take down all that the Chairman and some of the shareholders said, which was in most cases unfinished and frequently interrupted.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

After the Secretary had read out the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman announced the result of the poll on the amendment and it was found that 72,744 votes were recorded in favour of the amendment and 52,016 against it. The Chairman declared the amendment lost as it lacked the required three-fourths majority according to rules.

Hardly had the Chairman finished his announcement than rose Mr. P. H. Vasavdha, a shareholder, who enquired of the Chairman whether his letter regarding proxies was laid before the scrutineers. (Noise and shouts.).

The Chairman in reply was understood to have said that the report of the scrutineers was before them as also his letter, which they must have seen.....

As the Chairman was continuing his speech Mr. Vasavdha rose up again and said that the proposition brought before the meeting was from the representatives of the agency firm.....

At this stage several shareholders rose to points of order.

The Chairman requested Mr. Vasavdha to sit down. He said he (Mr. Vasavdha) would have the opportunity to speak after he (Chairman) had finished.

Mr. Vasavdha obeyed the chair.

The latter portion of the Chairman's speech though very short was hardly audible to the Press representatives owing to the increasing noise of the shareholders. Then with the permission of the Chairman Mr. Vasavdha rose to speak. He protested against the procedure adopted by the Board of Directors. At this stage he referred to personalities and the Chairman asked him not to do so. In spite of this he persisted in his speech amidst noisy interruptions.

Several shareholders of the opposing parties rose at this stage, and began to speak loudly at the same time. Allegations and counter-allegations were hurled at each other.

Mr. Vasavdha who was still standing was asked by the Chairman to sit down.

Mr. Vasavdha protested against the ruling of the Chair which he described as unwarranted. He said he was in possession of the house. He asserted that he was perfectly in order and had every right to speak on the resolution.

As the Chairman again repeated his ruling, about a dozen shareholders rose in their seats and questioned the ruling of the President and shouted. 'Bolva do. Bolva do" (let him speak.).

Continuing Mr. Vasavdha said he was sorry that the amendment was lost but that did not suggest that the majority of the shareholders were in favour of the original proposition. (Shouts and counter shouts.).

Mr. B. K. Agarwalla:—Why should they take back the money when the shares were quoted at discount? They had paid the money to the directors with some expectation of gain which was not realised. If the directors meant well and the Board were righteous the shareholders would have secured 2½ and not the money.

Mr. Hariprasad Jeyshanker, another shareholder, asked if it was not illegal for them to receive back the money. He condemned the action of the Board, and asked whether it was not a cut-throat policy.

A voice:—"It is indeed equivalent to cutting their throats in broad daylight."

Another voice:—"Why not wind up the Company? It is far better to do so."

The Chairman asked them to sit down.

A Parsi shareholder:—"We can't sit down complacently when we are stabbed behind the back. We want our rights to be respected."

Several voices:—"Certainly, we must have our dues."

He, however, obeyed the Chair.

At this stage there was a slight fall in the uproar. The Chairman then put the original resolution to the vote, which was as follows:—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,960 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital on 6,83,334 shares which have been paid up to Rs. 30 per share only and by repaying to the holders of 16,666 shares which have been fully paid up or credited as fully paid up, the sum of Rs. 45 per share."

As the Chairman declared to announce the result of the voting, much noise was created again. Amidst shouts, the resolution was declared lost, 23 voting for it and 77 against it. A poll was demanded and the Chairman declared 8th December as the day on which poll would be taken on the resolution.

The meeting was then adjourned to Saturday the 8th December at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

There were tumultuous scenes even after the meeting was declared over. The discontented shareholders began to press towards the Chairman's table. Volleys of questions were showered on him simultaneously from all sides.

Fortunately, however, nothing untoward happened and the wordy battle came to a close and passions quieted down as soon as Mr. Narottam Morarji and his supporters left the hall.

SHARAHOLDERS' MEETING.

After the scenes of the above meeting were over, the shareholders supporting Mr. Vasavdha and opposing the Board's policy held a conference among themselves. Mr. Vasavdha was voted to the Chair.

Mr. Vasavdha in a lengthy speech exhorted the shareholders to combine and said it was time that they should protect their own interests and not allow the Directors of the Company to encroach upon their rights. He suggested that a committee of the shareholders should be appointed for the purpose, who would watch their interests and if need be take proper action on their behalf.

After the suggestion was welcomed by several shareholders the Chairman formally put it to vote as a resolution. He moved, "that the following gentlemen do form a committee of shareholders, with power to co-opt:—Messrs. P. H. Vasavdha, K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, Khomiya Haji Jan Mahomed, B. P. Pathak, Hasan Yusuf, Dinsha H. Banaji, Jetha, Moneybeg and Khusaldas Purshotam."

The proposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. Vasavdha in dissolving the meeting asked all shareholders to muster strong on the day of polling and hoped they would come to uphold their interests.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION TO ANGORA.

PASSPORTS APPLIED FOR.

We understand that under the instructions of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Maulana Shaukat Ali has applied to the Government of India for the issue of passports and the granting of necessary facilities to enable the Khilafat Delegation to visit Angora, Constantinople, Mesopotamia, Palestine Syria, the Hejjaz and other Arab States.

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

Mr. Iyyanki Venkat Ramayyah, Joint Secretary, Reception Committee of the All-India Volunteers' Conference sends us the following resolutions passed at a meeting of the Dalanayaks of Andhra Desa which was held on the 14th instant at Cocanada.

I. Resolved to form a Reception Committee to hold the First All-India Volunteer Conference at Cocanada. Mr. Kasinadhuni Nageshwar Rao Pantulu Garu has been unanimously elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

II. Resolved to hold this All-India Volunteer) Conference on the 20th and 21st December, 1923.

III. Resolved to elect the following Joint Secretaries to the Reception Committee:—1. Mr. Iyyanki Venkat Ramayyah, 2. Mr. U. Pattabhiramayyah, 3. Mr. Mamidi Devendradu.

IV. Resolved to fix the fee for the membership of the Reception Committee at Re. 1.

VICEROY'S JAPANESE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON DEC. 1ST.

The Hon. Sir F. Whyte, Kt. Chairman of the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund writes from Delhi under date Novmber 21st:—His Excellency the Victory has decided to close the subscription list to the Japanese Relief Fund on the 1st December next. The complete accounts of the fund will be compiled and published in the Press early in the New Year.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged Mahomed Hussain Jainuddin before Mr. Frank Oliveira the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the charge of theft.

Shanker Dagdoo an employee of Messrs. J. K. Brunza, Provision merchants in the Crawford Market, left the shed where provisions and fruits were stored on Friday night leaving behind two baskets of pomegranates in charge of the watchman. On his return on Saturday morning Shanker found one of the baskets missing and on enquiry he was told by the watchman that the accused attempted to steal one of the baskets when he was caught in the act and handed over to one of the sepoys of the Market.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His worship convicted and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

OUT OF FRYING PAN INTO FIRE.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Narayen Hari who jumped from the third storey of a house at Nepean Sea Road on Friday night and succumbed to the injuries subsequently.

The evidence showed that Mr. Charles Muir, an engineer, residing at Dadar, missed Rs. 270 from a cupboard in his bedroom about two months ago. He suspected Narayen Hari, his hamal, who afterwards disappeared. On Friday night, Mr. Muir received information that Naraven was working in a building at Nepean Sea Road. He thereupon went with a police officer to arrest Narayen who on seeing the police jumped from the servants' quarters of the building on the ground below. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after his admission.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having thrown himself on the ground from the third storey of a house whilst trying to escape from the police.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

POST GRADUATE COURSE

2nd week from 26th November to 1st December 1923.

Monday 5 p.m. Dr. S. K. Vaidya D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (Cantab.)—Pathology.

Tuesday 5-45 p.m. Dr. M. V. Mehta, F.R.C.P., L.M. (Ir)—Midwifery

Wednesday 5 p.m. Dr. A. S. Bralkar, M.D. (Lond)—Medicine.

Thursday 5 p.m. Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F.R.C.S. (Eng)—Enlargement of the Prostate.

Friday 6-30 p.m. Dr. A. K. Contractor, M.D. (Lond)—Medicine.

I. N. SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Hony. Secretaries of the Indian National Social Conference, write from Cocanada:—

"At a meeting of the representatives from Andhra Districts, held on 13th instant, it was resolved to hold the annual session of the National Social Conference at Cocanada during ensuing Christmas week. A Reception Committee was formed with power to add. It is particularly requested, that all friends and sympathizers of the Social Reform Movement in the Andhra Country enlist themselves as members of the Reception Committee. While a uniform minimum fee of one rupee per head has been fixed for members of the Reception Committee and Delegates Social Reform organizations and individual friends of Social Reform cause all over the country are requested to send at an early date the highest amount of contributions possible for them in the form of money and also suggestions for the consideration of the Conference. All remittances and correspondence may be addressed to the undersigned."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Indian Mercantile Marine Committee meets, R. I. M. Dockyard, 11 a.m.

National Home Rule League: Public Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on "Last Assembly Elections" 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Bombay Engineering Congress Meeting, noon, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, H. E. Governor to address.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 26 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m
Nov. 27 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 28 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 53m. Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov. 29 (Thur) Sunrise 6h. 54m., Sunset 6h 0[illegible]
Nov 30 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 54m., Sunset 6h. 0[illegible]
Dec 1 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 55m., Sunset 6h 0[illegible]

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	*16	0
Gujarat Mail	11	0	**20	20
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express	7	45	21	35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20	25†	7	5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0		
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	0	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	30	22	45
Poona Mail	11	35	15	0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	15
Poona Express	10	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9	0	21	30
Madras Fast Pass	21	35	9	0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the common jury who have been summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday) morning at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Regiment, A. F. I., will play a programme of music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The usual weekly conversational meeting of the Social Democratic Club will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. when the subject for discussion will be "The Principle of Competition." The meeting place is the R. L. Trust Hostel Hall near Sandhurst Bridge.

"BHAKTI AND KARMA."

Under the auspices of the Bengali residents in Bombay Swami Sharvananda of the Ramakrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture on "Bhakti and Karma" to-day (Monday) in Morarji Gokuldas Hall at 6-30 p.m. All Bengali residents are earnestly requested to attend the meeting and make it a great success.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A monthly meeting of the Supervising Board of the Currimbhoy Institute will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11 a.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute, DeLisle Road, Bombay when Mr. H. M. Kolah, Superintendent of C. E. Mills, will preside.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Mr. N. B. Utgikar M.A., of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, will deliver a lecture on "The Mahabharata: its origin, development and language" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The present text of the Mahabharata: its distortions." The lecture is open to the public.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following donations and subscriptions have been announced by the above Committee, towards the relief of helpless beggars:—Executors of the Will of the late Sir [illegible] Tata for November 1923 Rs. 500; Dr. [illegible] Ved Rs. 15; D from Poona Rs. 300.

BOMBAY TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Professor A. J. Turner M.A., (Cantab) M.Sc. (Lond), now Professor of Textile Technology in the University of Manchester has been appointed Director of the Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Research Laboratory now being established in Bombay.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Thursday the 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

A special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Friday the 30th instant at [illegible] Congress Office, Fort [illegible]

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1923.
626th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

A TRUCE BEFORE ACTION.

The exact balancing of the parties returned to the Legislative Assembly cannot be judged until they come into action. Creditable as the performance has been of the Swarajist candidates with their paltry preparations and delayed entry, there is reason to hope that in the Assembly there will be more of the spirit of Swarajism than is indicated by the numeral classification of the Swarajists at the polls. We know the faith and policy to which Swarajists have been committed: that is, either to win Swaraj or to unmask the pseudo-democratic pretensions of the bureaucracy. Every member of the Swaraj Party, who has a shred of manhood in him, would abide by the creed he has espoused, but we make bold to believe that in the ultimate conflict of popular representatives with official autocracy, we shall find allies even in the ranks of those who shy at some of the implications of the Swarajist label. The negative duty of the Swarajists has been more or less accomplished. That duty was to rout the body of conscientious Moderates and worthless tuft-hunters—a duty in the discharge of which Independents have played a gallant part. For three years, Moderates maintained the imposture that they did, in some authentic manner, represent the people. Their coy ways of dealing with their alleged constituencies were explained by the theory that the rowdyism of Mahatma Gandhi's followers was deleterious to their self-respect and had made their public appearances irksome. Hence they chose to roar against the Non-Co-operators in Delhi and then quietly returned to their constituencies like toothless foxs entering the farmyard. The period of surreptitious, and contemptible, self-glorification is over. Of their group, a few remain who have shown the fibre of Nationalism in the Assembly. They cannot be classed among the reactionaries who traduced the examples of self-sacrifice in the land, belittled the greatest Indians of their generation and gloated over their captivity. They imagined that there was something exploitable in the Reforms but their faith really ended with the wail of Mr. Rangachari after the salt-tax. They said they had been deceived in trusting what they deemed to be the intangible spirit of the Reforms.

The Independents freshly elected belong to the class who at the critical test would stand by the people. In Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah there is, for instance, more of the incandescent essence of the Swarajist spirit than they would care to admit. We doubt if they have locked up in their bosoms the inexhaustible faith Moderates profess in constitutionalism and mendicancy. The negative duty of the Swarajist campaign has resulted in the expulsion of Moderates, the ascendancy of their own group and a potential alliance with members who though technically not of their label are essentially their own kinsmen in hope and endeavour. We are speaking with special reference to the Assembly and there we hope the leaders will act in the spirit of concord. If there is virtue in their fight, the whole nation, though it has no illusions about the success of their experiment, will be behind them; if, however, they fail in the mobilisation of adequate moral energy, it is for them skip the Chapter of Obstruction and assist the people in their aspiration of direct action from all sides. Theirs thus is a great and solemn responsibility when they go to the realm of action, and we would appeal to them to forget denominational differences and consolidate their limited strength. Independents or disillusioned Nationalists, their task is not dissociable from the mission of Swarajists. They are not out to destroy, if only by the intrusive symbol of khaddar-clad contingent, the Simla tradition of aping excellence, but beyond that they have all to maintain their common deference to the people. The Moderates formed a disastrous political sect and their efforts, arduous and patronised, have proved that if the people had any voice, they would have had no place. Abettors of dissension, like the "Times of India", tried to maintain the fiction that the foible of the Moderate was that he did not organise. They asked him to organise and organise, night and day, cruelly oblivious of the fact that there was no material to organise. Quite contrary to a sophism of Mr. Sastri, the country is really more Nationalist than the Nationalists. The electioneering pranks of the Moderates having little more than a vulgar economic interest, they are throwing away good talent and useful money to hook something beyond the Stygian lake. When the Moderates left the people and plumed themselves as their representatives, they sealed their doom. Regarding his abstinence from the last elections, Mr. Jinnah once remarked that when the people positively decided on having no representatives, it would be wrong on his part to jerry-mander his way to the Councils and talk in the name of the people. It showed manly attachment to a democratic instinct and he is to-day infinitely more respected than sly climbers who took advantage of popular repudiation. Swarajists and Independents, they are to-day in their place by the token of public suffrage. They must hold together by the bond of public opinion. If they find public opinion crystallising in the Congress, it is for them to be there as advisers and representatives, and we need hardly labour any plea proving the legitimacy of their place in the counsels of the nation. It would be a tragedy past utterance if any of them in their adventurous fight with the bureaucracy make themselves into a caste irrespective of the focussing of public opinion. They cannot save the nation against its will and they cannot perform exploits beyond the ambit of national decisions. They have to preserve their identity with the people and repair the central organisation which for nearly forty years has functioned to the good of the country.

There is more that they should realise as they go in January, armed for the fight and certain of their influence in the deliberations of December. The nation will not deny them a chance if they go united. For the mummery of the last three years, there is no room in the Assembly. They can hardly be expected to talk of the "Duke's speech ringing in our ears" and then endorse decisions like the exculpation of the Punjab miscreants. They cannot afford to play treason to popular sentiment on any honourable issue. As they are out to test essentials, they cannot be in decency divided. In the last three years, the bosses of the Chelmsford Club engineered a piece of poltroonery for the Assembly, called the Party-System in India. India was on the turn of Responsible Government, Responsible Government in other countries implied the Party System; and therefore our M. L. A's gravely proceeded to organise parties to prove their readiness and capacity for Home Rule. There were Democrats and Independents, and individuals archly ragged one another as incipient Balfours and Churchills. A junior adult of an M. L. A. was particularly fond of the Churchill pose, with its stern decision of character and intellectual power. There was neither rhyme nor reason for the bifurcation of parties in the face of an irremovable executive who could hang the whole lot of them and pass an Act of Indemnity. It was a grotesque performance,—the erection of parties by analogy and the assumption of the carcass-features of responsible Government without the spark of life within. A subject-nation has no politics; it has only one aim, the emancipation of itself from the sovereign yoke. The division of parties before its deliverance is a species of horseplay when earnestly conceived and sheer folly when externally operated. In the Assembly of January, members can attempt to be truly serviceable only if they smash this chimera of the "party-system" before self-government. Critics of Council-entry have often affirmed, that once a man gets into the Councils he would be lured into a mood of acquiescent seriousness in the concerns of Government. The temptations are still there. Asuming that there is only a strong minority prepared to go to extremes like the Swarajya Party, there will be considerable number of occasions during the discussion of the Budget in March and the Financial Bill for acting strenuously, Swarajists and Independents and Non-Descripts all in a league, for the sake of economy and the defeat of the Black-mail Commission. They know the worst threatened by our puissant Liberal of a Viceroy, namely, that he would govern without the Reforms. Probably he would be willing to exchange places with Lord Allenby who is an adept in the art of free Government and who has led Egypt successfully across the track of the "no-Councils" programme. We have nothing to be afraid of, if the popular representatives who go for the Swarajist experiment keep a stout heart, maintain their obedience to the people and remain in the case of failure ready to retire on the lines of direct action. The first duty of patriotic M. L. A's. is to take stock of the situation at Cocanada, ask the Congress for patience and concerted action, and go ahead inviting the aid, if they are willing to give it, of the post-mortem artists assembled the while at Poona. Once we are together, we could sail full-steam ahead and damn the torpedos.

HYSTERICAL SMARTNESS.

The other day the "Times of India" gave its readers an editorial treat on the interesting phenomenon of the sky being blue. It was an erudite production, appropriately put under "Current Topics" which of course discusses fluid interests connected with the evolution of our race. It was, however, a wholesale lift from a London journal served out without either a blush or an acknowledgment. These coruscations of originality we have, of course, reverently to welcome, coming as they do from an organ which perverts words and invents solecisms for the discomfiture of its enemies. Little acts of piracy by a journal which flaunts copyright distinctions, do not of course matter; because neither "Pearson's Weekly" nor the pseudo-scientific contributor of the "Daily Mail" would bother about them. We give elsewhere the study on blue skies, as copied from the "Times of India" and re-extracted from a London journal which our guilty contemporary will of course readily identify. The plagiarism is clear, unblushing and brilliant. Like dandies who run into debt, the purveyors of meretricious smartness and phraseological thrills often find themselves robbers of alien property. It may be all right to think imperially, and on St. Andrew's Day to drink imperially, but in journalism it is preferable not to thieve imperially. The pressure of banishing dull evenings is, we submit, an unsatisfactory excuse.

Notes of the Day.

First Fruit.

We publish elsewhere a cable received from the Indian National Congress, Nairobi, which affords an eloquent commentary on the "achievements" of Dr. Sapru at the Imperial Conference. The Kenya Government has lost no time in drafting the Immigration Bill in accordance with the decision of the British Cabinet. According to that decision, it will be remembered, immigration was to be restricted ostensibly in the interests of the "natives" of East Africa but the selection of the classes of immigrants who were to be discriminated against was such as to make the immigration of Indians impossible, leaving the way clear to the Whites to exploit the "Natives." And the Governor of Kenya, to whom was assigned the task of carrying into effect the decision of the British Cabinet, has, it is clear, done his duty most faithfully. As the Nairobi cable says, the Immigration Bill published hits Indians directly and under the guise of supposed African interests makes future Indian immigration practically impossible. The sinister purpose underlying the Kenya decision was to make Kenya, as Mr. Winston Churchill wished not many years ago, a characteristically British colony, in which the Whites would be the undisputed masters and from which the Indians would gradually be ousted and, as a means to that end, relegated to the humiliating position of second class citizenship. That the Colonial Office is in earnest about this is clearly demonstrated by the desire of its agent, the Kenya Government, to rush the Bill through the local Legislative Council next month without giving chance for full consideration or criticism. What becomes then of the precious "achievements" of Dr. Sapru which have been so widely advertised and the effect of which, Dr. Sapru's friends fondly imagine, is to re-open the Kenya question in spite of the definite statement of the Duke of Devonshire that the British Cabinet would not re-open it? Dr. Sapru betrayed the interests of his country when he flouted the wishes of his countrymen not to participate in the deliberations of the Imperial Conference and he lost the cause of India by accepting the camouflage of Committees. Before Dr. Sapru's Committees have begun to work, the Colonial Secretary has already made good his word. This is the first fruit of Dr. Sapru's surrender. The Indian Congress of Kenya asks us to press for postponement of the consideration of the Bill. We do not think anything will be gained by making such a demand. We have to secure the complete repudiation of the principle underlying the Cabinet's decision and that can be secured only by the reversal of the entire decision and not by a modification of it in part.

"Wambli Nopa."

In the November number of the "English Review", under heading "Current Comments" we find the following:

"Some natural smiles have been excited by the introduction of Mr. Lloyd George at Minneapolis into "full membership of the Sioux tribe" and his endowment with the name of Wambli Nopa. Immediately afterward, it is reported that he was presented with "an illuminated scroll enclosed in a beautiful golden cylinder as a memento of what he had done 'to restore Palestine to the Jews for their homeland and the centre of Jewish culture'." As the Arabs of Palestine outnumber the Jews in the proportion of ten to one, Wambli Nopa's action in this regard constitutes a complete defiance of his own and ex-President Wilson's favourite doctrine of self-determinism. Our Welsh lawyer-politician is now equally entitled to pose as a champion of Red Indians or of Jews. Would that he could be retained permanently and exclusively by either!"

Christ and Gandhi.

"D. C." writes:—

"Sir,—The comparison between Jesus Christ and Gandhi is frequently made and is repeated to-day in 'The Chronicle' where the Australian, Mr. Pearson, reports that an Indian Christian said to him: 'When the Roman Pro-Consul arrested and convicted the carpenter of Nazareth, Roman prestige was maintained. . . . The Pro-Consul showed undoubted discretion. Roman prestige was at stake, Roman prestige which for generations was the guarantee of world peace. . . . Indian opinion believes that when the great British statesmanship, with its claim of record in governing alien races, has no resources beyond arresting and convicting Mr. Gandhi it has . . . started on the road which Rome followed.' May I be allowed to point out that the comparison is most misleading? Gandhi and Jesus Christ resemble each other in certain respects. Gandhi is a native of India which is under British rule. Jesus Christ was a native of Palestine which was under Roman rule. They resemble each other in saintliness of character and in their teaching that violence can only be overcome by gentleness. But Gandhi's aims are political. He hopes by non-violent non-co-operation to bring about self-government for India and to drive out the foreigners. The Jews too had looked for a Messiah who should deliver them from the Romans, but when Jesus Christ came He taught of a kingdom not of this world and, far from initiating non-co-operation, bade the Jews 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's.' Christ's teaching deals only with the relation of the individual to God or to other individuals: it never touches on the relation of the individual to the State. Its essence is 'The kingdom of God is within you.' It is true that Jesus Christ was sentenced by a Roman Governor, but he was not a rebel against Roman authority and Roman prestige was in no way concerned. The Jewish Sanhedrin condemned Jesus for blasphemy and the Roman magistrate, impressed though he was by the lofty personality of Jesus, let them have their way because it was a matter in which the Roman authority felt it unnecessary to oppose Jewish bigotry. The statement that Roman prestige was at stake and was upheld by the condemnation of Jesus could only be made by a journalist writing in a hurry for readers in a still greater hurry." We do not think it necessary to discuss the question of the comparison between Jesus Christ and Mahatma Gandhi, but there is one grave blunder made by our correspondent which cannot be allowed to go uncorrected. It is completely to misunderstand and misrepresent the object of the Mahatma and the movement led by him to say that their aim is to drive away the foreigners. "Put the Englishmen" at ease was the message he left for his country before the prison doors closed on him. Self-government for India means self-government for Englishmen as well as Indians. Only Englishmen will then have to cease being masters in the country.

Protection to Indian Steel.

The reason why the Anglo-Indian merchants in India are generally opposed to protection of Indian industries is revealed in the evidence tendered by Major Richardson before the Indian Tariff Board on behalf of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. The Major's experience in business affairs is undisputed and his opinions will, therefore, naturally carry great weight. He pointed out that he was opposed to an import duty of 33-1/3 per cent. on steel, because, in his opinion, it would adversely affect the consumer and the purchaser. But he recognised the necessity of giving adequate protection to Indian steel industry. His reasons were that the existing industry must be allowed to develop itself against foreign competition and dumping. Further, it would be an encouragement to new enterprises in the same field and would check the possibility of monopoly being abused. Mr. Richardson, hence, would have adequate protection, but he would not commit himself to any figure as he had no basis to work upon. He suggested that, while the existing import duty might be increased a little, the collections accruing therefrom should be given over to the industries concerned in some form or other instead of being added to the general revenue of the Government of India. Mr. Richardson also wanted that Government should subsidise Indian industries and Indian tenders in preference to the foreign ones. Unlike the other Anglo-Indian witnesses, who usually had the interests of Great Britain at heart, the Major indignantly protested against the continuance of the dumping in India by Great Britain and other countries. There was another statement made by Mr. Richardson which was noteworthy. Questioned by Mr. Mather, the witness said that the Tata Iron and Steel Company's steel was as good and as serviceable as British or any other foreign steel.

ELECTION FEVER RISES.

LEADERS' ACTIVITIES.

BALDWIN ON GERMANY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 24.

Leaders of all three parties spoke in various parts of the country, last night. The Prime Minister addressed his own constituents in Worcestershire. He spoke of the two great problems facing the Government—firstly, the state of Europe and how to get a settlement between the French and the Germans, which was a problem that nearly broke Mr. Bonar Law's heart, and secondly, unemployment. He said everybody recognised that the state of trade throughout the country was dependent very much on the conditions of Europe and the people were hoping that the peace, which was made five years ago, would really be brought to an ultimate settlement, that Germany would settle down and get to work and that there would be complete peace on the Continent of Europe.

But when he came into office in May it was perfectly plain that Britain had failed to get a settlement in Europe, and what had seemed possible a year before began to look much more remote, possibly owing to the fact of the French having taken possession of the great industry regions of Germany and being in those regions for various reasons. The German industry became more and more paralysed, and the prospects of economic stability in that country, which was a necessary forerunner of international trade throughout Central Europe, became pushed much more into the background. He added his Government had reached the conclusion that, owing to what had happened last year the restoration of normal trade conditions throughout Central Europe had probably been postponed not months but years. Britain had suffered greatly from the resulting lack of trade and consequently he felt bound in honour to obtain the release from Mr. Bonar Law's pledges by appealing to the country for sanction to use the instrument of the tariffs which he was convinced was necessary to deal successfully with unemployment.—B. O. W.

GERMANY'S COMPETITION.

BALDWIN ON BRITAIN'S PREPAREDNESS

LONDON Nov. 24.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has been adopted as Conservative candidate for Bewdley, Worcestershire. In a speech he made there today, the Prime Minister said that besides curing unemployment, it was essential to have the machinery ready against the day when Germany, again producing, would become a more formidable competitor against Britain than ever. Mr. Baldwin said that as a plain man of the common people he knew the common plaint. Blunt, honest people were going to win a very great victory. —Reuter.

MR. ASQUITH CRITICISES TARIFF PROPOSALS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 24.

Mr. Asquith ex-Premier and leader of the United Liberals, in a speech at Paisley criticised the tariff proposals and said the Liberal programme advocated that a bold and courageous use should be made of the national credit and enterprise that would permanently improve and develop the whole country and the Empire. That programme embraced internal transport, development of Imperial resources, railways, building not only in Britain but in the Dominions and India, facilitation of Overseas settlement under the British flag, cheapening of the means of transport, development of inter-Imperial trade, and freest and fullest use of the provisions of the Trade Facilities Act. If these things were carried out the wave of unemployment would in a short time ebb into nothing.

LL. G. AND ASQUITH ADDRESS PAISLEY MEETING.

LONDON Nov. 24.

A crowded meeting at Paisley received visible confirmation of Liberal re-union when Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George spoke from the same platform. Both were given a cordial reception.—Reuter.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mr. Lloyd George at Glasgow to-day declared that the Liberal Party's first remedy for unemployment was the peace of Europe. He contended that the United States, the British Empire and Italy in agreement could impose just conditions upon anybody. The Empire's resources should be developed by improving Empire transport and communications as advocated by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in 1907.—Reuter.

"KILLING" OF LABOUR PARTY.

CHARGE AGAINST LIBERALS.

LONDON Nov. 24.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald speaking in Manchester, to-day, declared that Liberals were more interested in killing the Labour party than in anything else.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, the gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME.

NO-CHANGER'S ENDORSEMENT.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, No. 25.

The informal conference of No-Changers that met at Ahmedabad to consider the policy to be adopted at Cocanada has endorsed the programme adopted at the Bijapur Conference, reaffirming the Gandhian programme and declaring that the policy of complete dissociation from the Legislatures established by Government should continue unchanged, and that the Congress should now concentrate on the fulfilment of the Constructive Programme.

The resolution passed at Bijapur is as follows:—"This Conference is of opinion that the programme of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation, inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, is the only means of attaining Swarajya. This Conference is of opinion that the Congress should maintain the same attitude of complete dissociation from the Legislatures established by the Government as hitherto-fore, and there should be no change of policy in this respect. This Conference is of opinion that the salvation of the country lies in wholehearted attention to the Constructive Programme, and recommends to the Congress to insist on strenuous and sustained efforts on the part of the people for its speedy fulfilment."

The All-India Working Committee meets to-day noon.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, Seth Revashanker Jagjivan Jhaveri, Sheth Velji Lakhmshi Napoo, and Gopal Krishniya have arrived to-day.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON Nov. 24.

Philadelphia.—Returning from a theatre, last night, the Spanish Consul found a box on the doorstep of his Consulate. He took it into the hall, went upstairs, came down again and put it back on the doorstep.

He had just got into bed when a terrific explosion occurred. The bomb inside the box had exploded, demolishing the entire front of the Consulate: No casualties were suffered, but a number of persons were pitched out of their beds.

Subsequently, a second bomb exploded at the Sons of Italy Bank where there is another Consulate.

The Director of Public Safety, who ascribes the outrages to members of a Radical organisation who have lately been active here, has ordered all Consulates, as well as the houses of Mayors, Judges and public officials, to be guarded.—Reuter.

COUNCIL SESSION OF LEAGUE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 24.

The 37th session of the Council of the League of Nations will probably be summoned at Geneva for December 10th. Among the more important questions on the agenda are the reports of the Special Committee of Jurists regarding the interpretation of the conversation and other matters of the international law arising out of the Italo-Greek dispute; and the report of the Financial Committee of the League concerning the financial reconstruction of Hungary.

The Committee of Jurists, whose first meeting will take place in Geneva on December 4th will be composed of the representatives of the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Belgium, Brazil and Uruguay, all members of the League Council and Lord Buckmaster representing the Empire.

The plan for Hungarian reconstruction when adopted by the Council will be sent for the Reparations Commission for consideration when it is expected that body will raise its loans on Hungary and ask the League to carry out its proposals.—B. O. W.

IRISH FREE STATE LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Dublin.—The terms of the new Free State loan are announced. The loan is for ten million sterling, at five per cent per annum, at 95, redeemable in 1935-45. —Reuter.

CAPITAL LEVY—"A BUSINESS PROPOSITION."

LEAFIELD, Nov. 24.

The Ramsay Macdonald, leader of the Labour Party speaking in Wales advocating a capital levy on fortunes exceeding £5000 declared it was clearly a business proposition to bring about that reduction in the National Debt without which there would be no national or industrial recovery.—B.O.W.

MR. SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

ADOPTED AS LABOUR CANDIDATE.

According to information received in Bombay, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala who was returned to Parliament by an overwhelming majority at the last general election from North Battersea, London, as a Labour member, has again been adopted as a Labour candidate for the same constituency.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

FUTURE IMMIGRATION TO BE PRACTICALLY STOPPED.

NEW BILL TO BE RUSHED.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE".

We have received the following cable from Nairobi dated Nov. 24:—

"The Immigration Bill just published, hits Indians directly. Under the guise of supposed African interests it makes future Indian immigration practically impossible. The Government wants to rush the bill through the Legislative Council in December without giving a chance for full consideration or criticism. Press postponement to later session. The Bill Posted.—CONGRESS."

"IN INTERESTS OF NATIVES."

DRAFT BILL ON INDIAN QUESTION.

NAIROBI, Nov. 24.

As the result of a White Paper on the Indian Question in connection with the Kenya settlement in July last, a draft Bill is now published dealing with Immigration—still subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The Bill is lengthy, and makes most drastic provisions and no racial distinctions, and is entitled the "Immigrants' Regulation and Employment Ordinance." It provides not only for the control of immigration on general lines, but is also based on economic grounds, chiefly for safeguarding the interests of natives. The Bill provides for a new department, also a Board at Nairobi, on which there will be representatives of the native department, European and Indian communities.

Immigrants will be prohibited who have no visible means of support and who are likely to become public charge. Those suffering from insanity, disease and other such like maladies, will also be prohibited. One clause in particular lays down that any person desiring to bring an employee into the Colony must first satisfy the authorities that he is unable to obtain in the Colony itself an employee who would be suitable, and also the immigrant must satisfy the authorities that he is a desirable person and, if necessary, make a cash deposit before being allowed to enter. If the immigrant desire to carry on trade, business or other occupation, the authorities must first be satisfied that an opening exists for such trade and that it is in the interests of natives that such trade be undertaken.—Reuter.

VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

Viceroy's Camp, FALAKNAMA, Nov. 24.

November 23.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Reading arrived at Hyderabad at 4 p.m. They were received by His Exalted Highness the Nizam and his principal nobles. Formal visits were exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and the Nizam. His Exalted Highness entertained Their Excellencies at a banquet in the Chow Mahalla Palace in the evening.

November 24.—His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by General Orton visited the British Military Cantonments at Bolarum and Secunderabad and saw the troops in their lines. His Excellency had breakfast with Colonel Green on his way back to Hyderabad. His Excellency placed a wreath on the Cenotaph in Secunderabad where a number of military pensioned officers and boy scouts assembled to witness the ceremony.

H. E. H. NIZAM'S SPEECH AT BANQUET

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 24.

Speaking at the banquet in the Chow Mohalla Palace, H. E. H. the Nizam after proposing the health of the Viceroy and Lady Reading, in the course of his speech said:—

"Your Excellency is aware that since your predecessor Lord Chelmsford was here a slight change in the form of my Government has been introduced by the inauguration of an Executive Council with a President at its head. The Council as a body has replaced the functions of the Minister of former times and I am glad to say that this change has hitherto proved satisfactory and promises useful results in the future. It is not customary on occasions like this to make an official speech giving details of the progress made. Yet I cannot help mentioning some of the more notable of our undertakings which it is hoped will confer a lasting benefit upon the people of these dominions. In spite of the financial stringency that followed the war aggravated by a couple of years deficient rain Hyderabad presents today the somewhat rare spectacle of a state able to balance its budget without resorting to taxation. At the same time our reserve has been augmented. One result of our surplus budget is that Government have been able to pursue almost without impediment various activities in the field of education and sanitation and to push on certain schemes which were in their infancy at the time of Lord Chelmsford's visit. The Osmania University inaugurated only a short time ago is now a flourishing institution. The system of water supply from Osman Saugar is now complete. A new irrigation project on a grand scale on the Manjira river has been sanctioned which is expected to fertilise extensive tracts of land and thus to increase the revenue while minimising the chances of famine in that area. Suitable buildings for a general hospital of modern type and for a high school for the city have been erected in addition to the new High Court which was completed some years ago. Adequate measures have also been taken for the improvement of the more unhealthy quarters both in the city and in the suburbs and for providing suitable houses for the poorer classes in various localities."

THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Viceroy's Camp,

FALAKNAMA, Nov. 24.

The following are extracts from His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the banquet in the Chow Mahalla Palace, Hyderabad, on the 23rd November 1923:—

"It is not only in time of war that the Indian States have their lot and part in India as a whole. On her general prosperity and contentment, as Your Exalted Highness observed, depends their well-being. As she advances and prospers, as she gains in importance in the Empire, as she attains a loftier place in Imperial Councils and a higher degree of respect in the eyes of the nations of the world in such measure is there likewise increase in the position of the Indian States which form so important a part in her entity in British India. My Government is striving to give India a wider field of self expression to use for her advancement—the best that is in her and by extending the association of Indians with the administration and, with the representation of her interests in the Empire, to help her on to the goal which all who love her would see her reach. It is for this reason, among others, that specially I value my visits to Indian States. I wish to associate the States and their rulers in these ideals and let them share in my hopes and aspirations. I regard it as important to keep them well informed of the movements which are tending to India's progress and advance for the great place which awaits her in the Empire should be filled by a united India, by India as a whole.

PROGRESSIVE ADMINISTRATION.

I felicitate Your Exalted Highness on the expansion of the machinery of your executive Government which I trust will conduce, as you anticipate, to the efficient working of the administration and continue to deserve the confidence both of Your Exalted Highness and of your subjects. I have heard with great interest of the activities of the Government of your Exalted Highness in many directions calculated to benefit your State and to enhance the well-being of your subjects. The progress in irrigation works and in railway development which is calculated to bring increase of revenue to the State while improving the lot of its cultivators must be a source of especial gratification to Your Exalted Highness. In no direction has expansion been so remarkable as in the case of education. I hope that the rapid expansion of educational facilities in your State will find its reward in the quickening of mind and character in the rising generation, for in the development of the general level of intelligence among the people the hopes of future progress in the State are mixed up. All who study Indian educational problems will watch with interest the scheme inaugurated by Your Exalted Highness in the Osmania University for teaching up to the highest standard through the medium of Urdu. Her Excellency, I know, will be much interested in the hospital scheme which is nearing completion after an expenditure of nearly 19 lakhs of rupees. It is greatly to the credit of the administration that so many works and projects of the highest importance have been successfully brought to fruition in a period of financial depression and that in spite of bad seasons the soundness of the financial position has nevertheless been maintained."

RESIDENT'S DINNER.

The Hon. the Resident and Mrs. Lennox Russel gave a dinner and reception on Saturday night, at Hyderabad (Deccan in honour of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading.

November 24th.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Reading dined with the Resident and Mrs. Russell at the Residency and attended a reception after dinner. After dinner Sir Ahmad Hussain was invested by His Excellency with the insignia of the K. C. I. E.

INTERVIEWS.

Viceroy's Camp, FALAKNAMA, Nov. 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, Sir Faridoon Mulk and Sir Ali Imam.

This afternoon, His Excellency the Viceroy witnessed the military sports on the Fateh Maidan. He was received on arrival by His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the leading Nobles of the State.

MADRAS MINISTRY.

"CONSTITUTED AGAINST COUNTRY'S VERDICT."

MOTION OF ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The motion for address to His Excellency the Governor regarding the Ministry, a notice of which has been tabled for Tuesday's sitting of the Council, is as follows:—

That a humble and dutiful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor submitting that the ministry as now constituted by him is against the weight of verdict given by the country in the general election and does not possess the confidence of the House.

At this sitting of the Council, the President will announce the panel of four chairmen to be nominated by him and Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will introduce a Bill to further amend the Court Fees Act 1870 in its application to the Presidency of Madras and move for its passing into law.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

OBSERVER'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

An article in the "Observer" pays tribute to the courage and business ability with which Sir George Lloyd has endeavoured to find ways and means to eradicate grave evils during his term of office. The paper is of opinion that any retiring administrator might well be proud of his accomplishments.—Reuter.

KING OF SPAIN AT FLORENCE

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Florence.—The King and the Queen of Spain have arrived. They were given an ovation by a crowd. Streets were decorated.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Melbourne.—A definite scheme for the establishment of an air mail service between England and Australia via India has been submitted to the Federal Government by the same syndicate which entered into an agreement with the British Government for service to India.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYED AT DUISBURG.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Cologne.—A thousand men and their families at Duisburg where unemployment is rife have removed to the unoccupied territory. Altogether 40,000 unemployed will be removed.—Reuter.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

KEEPING GOOD HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMADABAD, Nov. 25.

The "Navajivan" publishes an interview Mrs. Gandhi had with Mr. Manzarali Sokhia, who was sentenced to two years as the editor of the "Rangoon Mail" and who was with Mahatma Gandhi for the last six months in Yerroda Jail. He said that Mahatma Gandhi was in good health.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON YOUTH BY DACOITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 24.

Another outrageous crime is reported to have been committed near Ram Tirath, a village in the outskirts of Amritsar. A grand mela is annually held there on Guru Nanak's birthday, that came off yesterday. A day before that it is understood, a gang of Sikh dacoits were out on their raids. The day before yesterday some four of five Hindus of Amritsar had encamped at a distance, where they had opened a langar, or free kitchen, for the use of pilgrims and as one of them was going out to a well late in the evening the gang of dacoits armed with lathis attacked the Hindu. His companions came to his rescue and there ensued an affray. The Hindu youth received injuries and his skull is said to have been fractured. In consequence of the injuries the Hindu died this morning. It is further understood that the gang continued to harrass other people last night.

Official and Personal

A Secunderabad message of November 24th says.—Col. Worgan, Military Secretary is on the sick list and is confined to bed with an attack of lumbago.

Rai Bahadur Lal Gopal Mukerji of the United Provinces Civil Service has been appointed to act as Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court during the absence of Justice Gokul Prasad.—A.P.

An Indore message says: Hon. Sir B. N. Sarma inspected the Indore Plant Institution and visited the Chiefs College on Friday. He dined at the Residency with the Agent to the Governor-General and other guests, including the Maharajah of Dhar.—A.P.

Mr. B. L. Mitter, Bar-at-Law, Standing Counsel, Bengal has been appointed Advocate-General, Bengal *vice* Mr. S. R. Das appointed a member of the Indian Bar Committee. Mr. John Langford James acts as Standing Counsel.

A surprise has been created at the amount of the estate of the late Maurice Marcus totalling 31,46,000 sterling. The treasury will benefit to the extent of £1,354,000. He made the basis of his fortune in diamonds and banking in South Africa.—Reuter.

DR. SAPRU'S FAILURE.

DISSIPATION OF INDIA'S GOLD.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI INTERVIEWED.

Among those who arrived by s. s. "Maloja" on Friday was Mr. S. R. Bomanji, who had been to England on grounds of health and who returns to this country after a year and a half. Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle", Mr. Bomanji expressed himself in emphatic language in regard to the farcical participation of India in the League of Nations and the Imperial Conference on a pretentious footing of equality, when at no stage of the Conferences and Committees, was it possible either for India's representatives or the representatives of other self-governing nations to forget that India was yet a subject nation and her badge was the badge of slaves —not of freemen. Mr. Bomanji had no illusions as to the achievements of India at the recent Imperial Conference in regard to the Kenya decision. He described the proceedings as one of unmitigated sophistry and said that before we can hope to be heard with respect and to have our just demands met, we must be a free nation ourselves,—until then we are helots in India and shall have to accept helotry in the Empire. Mr. Bomanji expressed belief in the efficacy of the boycott of British Empire goods. He also exposed the injurious nature of the recent decision of the Government of India to depute India's metallic currency reserve [illegible] £2,000,000 and asked whether, if the Government persisted in the policy of dissipating gold resources of India, it would not be time for the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to consider the question of calling upon the people to boycott future issues of Government loans.

FALSE ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

Asked to give an idea of the atmosphere in England towards Indian question, Mr. Bomanji said:—The British public are being assiduously fed with false propagandist telegrams from India, which are given fullest publicity in the British Press. The Anglo-Indian correspondents of the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" are the greatest offenders in this respect. According to the British Press, it appears as if India were ever in a state of continuous war between the Hindu and Muslim communities and that there was no public opinion in this country over issues arising over the certification of the salt-tax, the Kenya decision and other grave questions of importance except for the spurious agitation of a small section of extremists. In my opinion the Indian people can afford to be totally unconcerned at the campaign of calumny and misrepresentations in the British Press which harms nobody but the British public and statesmen whom it misleads. The exit of Mr. Montagu from the India Office and the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi are landmarks in the history of our struggle as ushering in an era of definite hostility to Indian aspirations at Whitehall and Delhi. This is clearly discernible not only in India but also in England.

ABOLISH THE INDIA OFFICE.

In this connection, I am strongly of opinion that we must demand the immediate abolition of the India Office and the Office of the Secretary of State as they only serve to spread with greater efficacy false impressions of the Indian situation. We should also cease [illegible] of benefiting at the hands [illegible] There is little to choose between a Liberal and a Labourite [illegible] Indian problems. One and all of them are Imperialists to the core. In the coming British elections, if at all any prophesy can be ventured in such a matter, I can say that I am confident of Mr. Baldwin being returned to power but with a smaller majority than at the time of dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George is a spent force in British politics. He and his National Liberals are in the position of our Indian Liberals who have been unmasked at the polls. The loss of the Unionists and National Liberals will be the gain of the Labourites, but otherwise there will be no radical change of position.

MASQUERADING IN FALSE COLOURS.

Replying to a question about the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations and India's place in them, Mr. Bomanji said:—India is masquerading under false colours at these Conferences. She is advertised as being on equal terms with self-governing nations while in fact she is not and everybody knows it. It is a matter of humiliation for India and the Indian representatives to take part in any of these international or Imperial functions and we must put an end to these fraudulent practices. We are parties to the frauds attempted by this stage management to keep up the prestige of the Empire. To cite an instance, I am aware that in 1922, at a session of the League of Nations, India was informally offered a seat on the Committee, if she would be represented by an Indian and not by an Englishman on her behalf. This offer was made in recognition of India's substantial contributions towards the funds of the League of Nations, but this was considered unacceptable.

DR. SAPRU AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

At this stage Mr. Bomanji was asked to explain how in contradiction to his own views he sailed from England to the Indian Press at the time of the recent Imperial Conference asking for support to Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru while Indian opinion demanded his withdrawal from the Conference. Mr. Bomanji said:—"I myself originally held the opinion that Dr. Sapru should refuse to take part in the Conference, but after consultations with prominent Indians in England, veered round to the view that Dr. Sapru should attend the Conference, plead India's case for the re-opening of the Kenya question and in the event of a refusal walk out of the Confer-

(Continued on next page.)

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN

BOMBAY'S LEAD.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a largely attended meeting was held yesterday at 5-30 p.m., in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Mrs. Naidu said that that was the first occasion that they had met under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee in support of an item that was not supported by Mahatma Gandhi in its entirety and was included in the N. C. O. Programme. They knew that in the Nagpur Congress of 1920 the boycott of all foreign clothes was passed unanimously. That policy was continued up to the Delhi Special Congress of last September. But at the Delhi Congress a resolution was passed which widened their range of boycott operations. They were trying now to boycott the British Empire goods. Some thought that to be a slight deviation from the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. That might be so. But the boycott of British goods was a political weapon which must be used to vindicate the honour and rights of their Countrymen which were trampled upon by the Kenya decision. Some leaders, she said, had alleged that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was not co-operating with them to carry out the resolution of boycott which was passed at the special Congress at Delhi. She declared that they of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were whole-heartedly with Mr. Patel and other leaders who were working in that behalf. And the fact that they had met there that day under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee in support of the boycott of the British Empire gods was sufficient to dispel all misunderstandings and doubts. She humorously said that the over-flowing meeting of that day was a better tonic to her than all the medicines of Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib for the last two months.

Continuing she said that Messrs. V. J. Patel, N. C. Kelker and other leaders could not come, as announced, that evening as they were engaged elsewhere in important national works. In conclusion she appealed to the people of Bombay to carry on the boycott of British Empire goods, and more especially foreign cloths, and give the necessary lead to the rest of India which had been the traditional privilege of their city.

Mr. Khadilkar who spoke next, traced the history of the boycott resolution in successive Congresses since 1905. He said that a thorough boycott of the British Empire goods as enjoined by the Congress was the only way to bend the Britisher to his knees.

Dr. Savarkar said that even Mr. Shastri had been, at last, compelled by force of circumstances to support the boycott policy. Referring to the humiliation of Indians overseas and specially in South Africa and Kenya he said that General Smuts of the Cape of Good Hope had thought that he had very good hope of flouting the rights of Indians in South Africa for eternity. Now they must show by their determination to work out completely the boycott programme that that was not to be and that he would have to change the name of "Cape of Good Hope" to the "Cape of [illegible] (laughter and cheers). [illegible] Vasanji and Ranchhodas also spoke.

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"In making its début before the public" with the extraordinary self-assurance that 'the Indian Daily Mail' "need not fear criticism", it had the astonishing effrontery to indulge, in the course of its statement of policy, in a sort of ill-judged, hasty and unwarranted strictures on the Indian newspapers in general. It says that "we should not have commenced publication to-day (22nd November) were we not convinced of our capacity to produce a newspaper that would show some respect for the intelligence of the public, whose patience has been sorely tried by recent newspaper enterprises." And so to satisfy the impatient intellectuals is the *avatar* of the "Indian Daily Mail"! "In this country", it proceeds with the same self-assumed superior air, "the rules of fairness, to which newspapers are expected to adhere, are more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and we are convinced that the time has now arrived for a better appreciation of the functions of a daily newspaper." A fine example of fairness indeed!!! It is not a little ridiculous to see that such sweeping indictment on all the existing Indian newspapers in the country being passed by one who has yet to prove its 'locus standi' in public life. Indiscriminative invectives, hasty generalisations, sweeping denunciations - - - all these may serve the purpose of getting the paper widely "advertised" free of charge, and it may be that this business instinct of the writer has overrun his journalistic decency and courtesy. Nobody would grudge to give the new-born daily due credit for good printing, nice get-up and, above all, for the business capacity of those concerned in having been lucky to secure so many advertisements. But, judging from its editorials or rather editorial——I forgot there was nothing editorial except this "Ourselves"——I am constrained to say that it will take a longer time than one was led to expect from its *ab ovo* boom to come to the front rank of Indian journalism occupied by several eminent newspapers in this country.—Yours, etc.,

E. R. MENON.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

At the convocation of the Allahabad University, Sir William Marris, as Chancellor delivered a learned address with illustrations from ancient Greek and Roman literature.

ROYAL COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRES.

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The provisional list of individuals and Associations in Bombay Presidency to whom copies of questionnaires have been supplied are:—Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir M. B. Chaubal, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sirdar Vishnu Narayan Mutalik Satara, Sirdar Naharsinghji Iswarsinghji Thakor of Amod, Mr. Mahomed Kamal Shah Walad Kabul Mahomed, Rao Bahadur R. V. Sabnis, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Poona, Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Sind, Dr. J. J. Cursetji, Dr. R. Row, the Indian Civil Service Association, Bombay, the Indian Police Association, Bombay Branch, the Public Works Department specialist officers' Association, the Customs Service Association of All India and Burma, Bombay, the Presidency European Government Servants' Association, the Indian Provincial Medical Services Association, Bombay branch, the Bombay Police Service Association, Broach, the Association of the Indian Officers of the Bombay Educational Department, the Civil Engineers' Association, Bombay branch, the Forest Association, the Bombay Medical Council, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association Ltd. The European Association (Bombay branch.) The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Servants of India Society, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Western India National Liberal Association, the Deccan Sabha Poona, the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Association, the Bombay Engineering Federation, the Bombay Bar Association of Western India, the Catholic Association, the Bombay East India Association, the Parsi Central Association, the Non-Brahmin Sangha, Belgaum, the Non-Brahmin League, Satara, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the Sind Mahomedan Association, Karachi, the Sind Moslem League, Karachi, Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Bombay, the Bombay Medical Union and the Association of Indian members of the Bombay Agricultural Department.

DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT!

MR. B. G. DALAL'S PLEA FOR EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

In his statement before the Royal Commission which reassembled to-day and examined him, Mr. B. J. Dalal, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, emphasises that no readjustment or alteration in the existing system is necessary at present. He believes European personnel is essential in every class in which it is found at present and that even in the judicial service wherein Indians have shown the greatest aptitude a certain proportion of Europeans is considered essential to curb the tendency of Indians to verbosity, delay and sacrifice of essentials to the letter of the law. Indians, he adds, arrive there right enough in judicial matter, but their course is circuitous. He opines that twenty more years of contact with Europeans and their direct methods will be greatly to the benefit of Indians in teaching them quickness in arriving at truth. Continuing he observes: "Speaking as an Indian I should like all appointments to be thrown open to us. But experience has warned me that political appointments should be reserved for some considerable time for Europeans who represent the ruling race. There is so much intrigue in Native States that an Indian will find it impossible to keep clear of it. The European represents the big stick and intriguers know that he would be backed up by the Supreme Government. In the case of an Indian every party will entertain a hope of undermining his authority by influencing the Supreme Government against him. The usefulness of a political officer depends on the fear he inspires and I am sorry to say that an Indian political officer will inspire none. The princing princes are made much of in England and at present it is to the interest of extreme politicians to hold them up to public estimation as one of the means of politician's sole aim of damaging the British Government. The position of political officers is becoming very difficult and I think that it will be disastrous to control the Government of India over the Native States and to the well being of subjects of those States if at the present stage Indians are introduced in the Political Department."

On the question of future control of services, Mr. Dalal says while he would favour the control of the Government of India he would not recommend it at present as this Government does not inspire a feeling of security among Englishmen. He believes the Secretary of State is ignorant of Indian conditions and the Government of India ought to be allowed to determine what is good for itself. At the same time it will not be possible to recruit Englishmen for Indian services if the Secretary of State's control is removed. Mr. Dalal does not favour short-term contract as such, but considers that if it is worked in a way to get rid of bad bargains and renew contract on a better term it would be excellent. Mr. Dalal makes strong observations against the recruitment of Indians in England. All Indians must be selected in India and nowhere else. Recruitment of Indians in England makes them as expensive as Europeans. As it is he urges that Indians recruited in England must be granted the same concessions as those granted to Europeans. He also disapproves of training in England of Indians recruited here as Indians do themselves little good in England. They imbibe anti-English ideas and disproportionately high ideas about their own importance. He thinks the provincial scale of pay is tempting enough and that this service should be divided into higher and lower branches but there should be only one selection.

MR. NEAVE'S EVIDENCE

In a note attached to Mr. Dalal's statement Mr. E. R. Neave I.C.S. European member of the Court replies to questions on service conditions. He thinks at the present time safeguards for pay, allowance and pensions are probably adequate but in the event of wider powers being conferred on the legislatures it will be necessary to make sure that these subjects are withheld from their control. On the subject of proportionate pension he wants the right to retire on such pensions to be recognised permanently and such clause inserted in their covenants and if any addition was made to pensions for completed service proportionate pension be increased on the same scale.

OUDH BAR ASSOCIATION.

In their reply to questionnaire the Oudh Bar Association urges that services be divided into two categories, those involving administrative qualifications and those involving technical or scientific knowledge. The former should be recruited by competition in India. There should be provincial service for provincial subjects controlled by Local Governments and All-India service for All-India subjects under the Government of India. No percentage for Europeans be fixed and that recruitment be made in England only to supplement that in India. In judicial appointments sufficient number of qualified Indians is available in the country but these should be filled by best men irrespective of their being Europeans or Indians. Short term contract be adopted for posts for which training may here after be provided in India but where such training cannot be available in future, the appointment should be permanent. Superior Provincial services, it is further urged, should be kept separate from the existing provincial services.

Replying to questions on service conditions the Association considers posts in India carry better emoluments than in any other country and no further concession in any direction be made. Proportionate pensions are opposed and it is urged that pay be fixed in Indian money. The position of services is considered sufficiently safeguarded.

The examination of witnesses is proceeding.

BAD SYSTEM OF RECRUITMENT.

Harikishan Dhaon, Vakil, was next examined on behalf of the Oudh Bar Association. Lord Lee drew witness's attention to the existing shortage in the recruitment of British youths and asked as to whether witness's suggestion of transferring control to India and granting absolutely no further financial concessions would attract British youths. Mr. Dhaon replied that the existing terms were sufficiently attractive and that the present shortage was only a temporary phase due to rumours and apprehensions set afloat in England.

The Chairman next observed that the Indian Legislature of the future might take a perfectly constitutional action in not keeping to contracts entered into to-day. How would witness guarantee security to the British recruit?

Mr. Dhaon replied that no responsible body would dishonour the contract. Witness was quoting figures from the report of the past Public Services Commission to prove the attractiveness of the Indian service, when Lord Lee reminded him that those conditions had tremendously changed. That was why this Commission was appointed.

Mr. Petri mentioned that during the last twelve months in no less than three places where riots occurred, demand had been put forward for a European officer among them by Swami Shraddhananda himself in the case of Saharanpur. How could witness reconcile this with his advocacy for the rapid elimination of the European? Mr. Dhaon said the districts manned by Europeans also suffered from riots. He believed that the difficulty was due solely to the bad system of recruitment. Men of the right type should be employed. The Collector of Saharanpur, for instance, was appointed because some high official took it into his head to give him that job for some other services.

Replying to Sir Habibullah, witness made it clear that he stood for recruitment in India by competition open to all races, that the present provincial and all-India character of services be maintained and recruitment in India when made should be by an agency responsible to the Government of India.

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As there is considerable misunderstanding over the attitude of the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association towards the welfare of the steel industry in India on account of the views expressed by me on their behalf as a witness before the Tariff Board, I take this opportunity of stating our attitude generally in a simpler form.

1. We recognise that it is of great importance to have the production of steel established in this country. We also are alive to the fact that the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the principal producing Company at present, is the result of the enterprise of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata and has fifteen to twenty crores of Indian money invested in it. We are not, therefore, averse to any measures which may be taken to increase the production and to enable the survival of this concern so as to afford protection to the [illegible] people who have invested money therein.

2. The views expressed by us refer to the proposals which have been made in the evidence given by the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The proposal, viz. for a protective duty of 33-1/3 per cent. was in our opinion untenable for the following reasons.

(a) That it would not bring up the price of steel of that quality and specification, which is being normally imported in Bombay by members of our Association, to the high level required by the Company. The quality which is usually consumed except for Government and railway purposes is not of British specification, whereas the Tata's production has been of British quality except for a very short period during the war. In order to meet the Continental competition effectively the Tatas would have to produce steel with Continental specification and at a working cost very much lower than that which they have put forward in their evidence. In order to bring up the price of Continental steel to the figure of Rs. 200/- asked for by Mr. Peterson on their behalf the duty would have to be not 33-1/3 per cent. but something like 60 to 75 per cent. Hence we suggested the careful examination of the figures of cost and the adoption, if possible, of the Belgian method of production rather than the American method, simultaneously with other measures.

(b) We are also not opposed to any subsidy or bounty on production which the Government may choose to give to this great national concern in order to enable them to tide over the difficult period through which they are passing. We would as a matter of fact welcome the idea that Government and railway requirements should be exclusively purchased from this Company as far as the Company can supply them even at a sacrifice price. The Tatas have during the war supplied rails to the Government at very much below the market price and if the Government now stood with them it would be only fair.

(c) Speaking as iron and steel merchants we are naturally dissatisfied at the neglect of the Bombay market at the hands of the Tatas. As indicated above, they have not tried either to serve the requirements of this market or to cater for them or to utilise the indigenous machinery whoch is more than capable of meeting any demands which may be made by their organization. Yours, etc.

G. B. TRIVEDI,
Hon: Secretary, Bombay Iron Merchants Association.
Bombay Nov. 23.

The Burma Government have published a resolution on the Retrenchment Committee's Report.—A. P.

Presiding at the Presents Distribution ceremony of the Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, the only non-official medical College in India, his Excellency the Governor said that the greatest need of Bengal was the provision of more men and women, trained in up-to-date methods in medicine and nursing.—A P.

DR. SAPRU'S FAILURE.

(Continued from previous page.)

ence. At the time of my cabling, I had every reason to believe that Dr. Sapru was himself in favour of this line of conduct. I am, however, sorry that after putting up a gallant fight at the Conference table, Dr. Sapru failed to act up to the situation, at the psychological hour. I must here add in fairness to Dr. Sapru, that he had to contend against great odds. He failed to receive the support to which he was entitled from the Maharaja of Alwar, who literally deserted this colleague. I may also say that I do not share with the Liberals their optimistic view of the sigaificance of the Imperial Conference proceedings. We have not advanced a single step towards securing a reconsideration of the Kenya decision. We have been favoured with a mass of verbiage which only very unsuccessfully camouflages the truth that Indian demands however just do not count. We are helots in our country. We are helots inevitably in the Empire. Protests and representations only degrade us further. We must recognise that if we want to enforce our just demands in regard to our position in the Empire, we must set our house in order. We must attain Swaraj in India and we shall secure automatically equal status for Indians abroad. Mahatmaji has done the country a great service in emphasising this aspect of our political salvation. I realise the truth of this truism more and more, as our struggle progresses. I am glad that the Congress has definitely adopted the boycott of British Empire goods. As an answer to the Kenya injustice I consider it a step in the right direction if it is only carried out energetically. I am a firm believer in its efficacy. We are losing the ground that we gained in 1921 in our boycott of foreign piece-goods and it is time we made leeway again."

DEPLETION OF INDIA'S GOLD RESERVES.

At the end of the interrogations, our representative drew Mr. Bomanji's attention to the recent communique on the transfer of £2,000,000 of Indian paper currency reserve in gold to gold sterling reserve. Mr. Bomanji said:—"I am not surprised at this move on the part of the Government. It is in keeping with the spirit that animated the scandalous sale of the reverse council bills involving us in a loss of nearly 40 crores. The communique claims that the gold that is intended to be released will not be shipped abroad. This is not only a suppression of truth but a suggestion of falsehood. The Government knew that if they did not ship the gold abroad officially it will be done by the Exchange Banks, who are only their unofficial nominees. It is said in favour of this step that it is intended to sell gold because it is at a premium in order to invest it in sterling securities which will bear interest. This is a camouflaging of the issue which deceives no Indian businessman or economist. If the object of the Government were only to convert a surplus of non-interest bearing metallic currency reserve to interest bearing securities, the clearest duty of the Government was to make the transfer from the silver holding and to invest the amount in rupee securities, especially as the Government of India are floating short loans at higher rates of interest. Gold is not at a premium only now. It has been so for long. The premium that gold commands to-day is not so high as to compel the depletion of our gold reserve. On the other hand, while gold is a constant factor in its value silver is steadily depreciating in the market owing to its demonetisation by country after country. America has ceased to purchase silver to replace her depletion of stock by her sale of silver at a heavy premium to England for the Indian currency requirements during the war. In view of our enormous holding in silver and its steady depreciating nature and also the desirability of increasing our holding in gold to enable us to strengthen the gold standard. Any Government which had Indian interests at heart would leave our gold reserve untouched and severely alone. The result is India borrows at higher rate of interests for her own need and locks up £2,000,000 in sterling securities at a lower rate of interest and that in securities which are depreciating in the international market. In addition, the gold is bound to be shipped to England later on by the Exchange Banks in the absence of a prohibition of its export.

INSULTING INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Government have shown a lack of the commonest sense of equity and decency in not selling gold in the open market in India, in not investing it in rupee securities, and in not prohibiting its export. It is insulting Indian intelligence to state complacently that the gold is not shipped abroad. The question arises in this connection as to what can be the chief motive of this ruinous move. Owing to the increase of unemployment and decrease of trade in England, the American cross-rate is steadily going against England. It means that the sterling is depreciating in value in terms of the dollar which involves the decline of the sterling securities in their value. The Government of India are therefore attempting to stabilise the sterling-dollar exchange and British securities. The Indian tax-payer has to bear the cost of stabilising Britain's economic position with philosophic calmness as the price of its connection with Britain. It is not enough to register only wordy protests against the currency camouflages so persistently practised upon us. I invite the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to call a public meeting under its auspices, to register our condemnation of this move.

MR. B. C PAL RETURNED TO ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal has been returned to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Calcutta Urban non-Mahommedan constituency. He received 1068 votes against 561, recorded for Nirmal Chandra Chunder.

A Calcutta message says the Conference of the Branches of the European Association will take place on December 14th. It is expected that representatives of branches will attend it.—A.P.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

DR. TAGORE'S VISIT.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 19.

The event of the week or even of the month in this Province was the visit of the world-renowned poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. It is indeed a notable tribute to the well-known hospitality of this part of India that the poet should have come to it for the third time during the last three or four years. And the result of this visit, particularly this last one, in no way lessens the credit which the Province has justly earned in that respect. Already the States of Dhranghadra, Morvi and Porbundar have given Rs. 25,000 Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively, and there are still several places to be visited. What, in a way, is of even greater significance is that even the people, poor and hard-pressed as they are owing to water-famine facing them, have come forward with their willing contributions as a tribute, however small it may be, to the great guest who has come in their midst. The purpose for which the Poet wants this money is well-known—the development of his Vishwa-Bharati, the international University which he has already established at Bholepur. One has read so much of this institution in papers, magazines and even books that one almost feels that one knows all about it, but as one hears the Poet himself, unfolding his purpose one cannot but feel that the Poet has a great message to give not only to India but to the whole world, and also this that it is a message not of an individual Indian, but of the whole of India.

POET'S CHERISHED DREAM.

Such an opportunity to hear the innermost mind of the Poet with regard to this cherished dream of his was given to a number of people at a sort of At Home given by the Dewan of Rajkot, where the Poet was probably at his best. At this party of the select few, the Poet began with saying that there was natural rythm in vision as in sound, but to grasp this required leisure and sympathy which unfortunately were giving place to hurry and curiosity. Now what was true of ordinary vision was much more so with regard to a true understanding of different cultures and religions. It was because the world lacked this sympathy that it was going to pieces. But the people all over the world had begun to realize that something was very seriously wrong with them and that they must remedy it as early as possible. The Poet said that he had come across a number of people in the West who felt in the like manner and that the great welcome he had received in various European countries was due only to this fact that the people were tired of the present conditions in which they were living and that they wanted a better state of life of which they took the poet to be a harbinger from the East. All this showed that even Europe was expecting something very great from India and in this expectation it was not quite wrong. For has not India, wherein almost all the important cultures and religions have met, been specially fitted by Providence to play this part? All along in its long history India has tried to bring different Races and Religions together, and in this its success has not been small. Now what has been done in the past may be done on a larger scale in the present, particularly as the world has become one through progress in communication, etc., and his Vishwar Bharati is an humble effort in that direction.

THE "BHIKSHUK" POET.

The Poet said almost the same things in a public lecture in the Connaught Hall, the chair being taken by Col. Wood, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. The hall big as it is, was packed and it must be said to the credit of the people that although they could not hear the Poet they behaved exceedingly well, a fact which shows that the people were satisfied with mere *darshan* if not shravan. Naturally the Poet is not without his critics even in this Province which hitherto is noted for its hero-worshipping spirit. It is true their number is very small, but it is disconcerting to find people who can not even intellectually, much less spiritually, understand what the Poet means to say, finding fault with his ideas and ideals. And some of them do, this under the shelter of the name of Mahatma Gandhi. It is like the followers of one great religion, say Buddhism, abusing the head of another great religion, say Christianity, and taking shelter under the name of Buddha. One wonders if there are any two men in India, nearer to each other in their ultimate aims and ideals in spite of all their differences of temperament, than these viz., Mahatma Gandhi and Mahakavi Rabindranath Tagore.

Another criticism that is made against the Poet is that it is not consistent with his dignity as a great Poet to go abegging for money in the way he has been doing. In this also the critics are far from right. Whatever ideas one may have about a great Poet's dignity, there is not the least doubt that India's present great Poet has been spiritually a greater man and more a man of the people than he ever was before he became a *Bhikshuka* for his Vishwa-Bharati.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

The "Pioneer" says that news from the Frontier gives no promise of early capture of the Parachinar murders.

Reports indicate that there are likely to be serious disturbances in Kandahar City owing to the enforcement of Habib Nafari recruitment which involves compulsory service of one man out of every eight of the population. Petition against it was rejected by the Governor and to provide for eventualities troops are ordered out to patrol the city. The situation is extremely threatening although no outbreak has actually occurred.

IN CITIZENS' NAME?

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

A correspondent writes:—

The draft address to the out-going Governor, Sir G. Lloyd will probably come for discussion in the Corporation to-day (Monday) In spite of clear demonstration and opposition, the die-hards persist in describing it as an address from the citizens. The citizens should again make it clear by a peaceful demonstration near the Hall that the proposed address is not on behalf of the citizens and should not go in its name. It is hoped the members of the Nationalist Party who were taken by surprise on the last occasion and lost by a few votes will be more alert now and by their efforts try to prevent this grave outrage on the citizen's rights. I understand that thousands of signatures are already taken on protests and will be forwarded to the Corporation.

PROTEST MEETING AT KALKADEVI.

A public meeting under the auspices of the above Committee will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m., (S. T.), in the Hindustani Deshi Merchants' Association Hall, Kalkadevi to protest against the decision of the Municipal Corporation about giving an address to the out-going and incoming Governors in the name of the citizens of Bombay, when Sjts. Vithalbhai Patel, Jamnadas Mehta Balubhai T. Desai Khadilkar, Ranchoddas Gandhi and others will speak. All are cordially requested to attend.

DISPEL THE RUMOURS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the elections are over, the rumours have begun. The Swaraj Party is in a position substantially to influence public policy of this Presidency as in other provinces, and the question is how the influence is going to be exerted. Some facts are indisputable which I will therefore notice before I discuss rumours. The new Council has preponderating Swaraj element which alone can be said to have cohesion and discipline. Will history however repeat itself in this case for the old leader of the Swaraj Party, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, though elected to the Council has nevertheless been deposed from official leadership of the party outside the Council? Will he be suffered to be the leader in the Council, in fact, as he is in name? Or will the recalcitrant elements assert themselves?

The party as well as Mr. M. R. Jayakar owe it to their electors and the country to lose no time in declaring how they will set about making good the Swaraj programme in the Bombay Council.

This brings me to the second fact of the situation. The Swaraj Party as a party and all the individuals therein have been returned not on their merits but on the principles they have professed. I ask Mr. Jayakar and his followers therefore how in view of their pledges and professions they will accomplish what lies before them.

And here commences the debatable margin of rumours. A little bird has whispered in my ears that the flesh pots of the Egyptian would by no means be unwelcome to some of the followers of the modern Moses. It is certainly in no way a perquiste of the member for the Bombay University that he should necessarily become the Minister of Education, any more than it is necessary that the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber should blossom forth into a Minister of Industries and of course both Messrs. Jayakar and Mehta have pledged themselves publicly not to be allured by the siren smiles of the Secretariat. The Minister then who Sir George Lloyd will probably select as parting kick to the Indian democracy and whom rumour says he has actually selected will not find their place worth an hour's purchase when once the new Council has met. Unless therefore the temptation Government have it in their power to offer to a new black-and-white beaureaucracy proves too strong we ought to have an immediate assertion of the might of the Swaraj Party as they are having in Madras. And so on the ground alike of facts and rumours I once again call upon the rank and file of the Swaraj Party and its leaders to declare their policy and programme in terms not to be mistaken as such for their own personal honor as for the self respect of the country.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSI.

TEMPERANCE FORCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The National Temperance League has repeated the Call, issued last year by its late President, the Hon. Dean Leigh, for a great Convention to be held during the first week of June next year, deferred owing to the postponement of the Empire Exhibition. Opening with official sermons on Sunday, 1st June, the sittings of the Convention in the mornings and afternoons of the four following days will be devoted to a consideration of the operations going on, the basic evidence underlying those operations, and the scope of further educational operations, throughout the Commonwealth. The objective of the Convention is: The Witness of the Commonwealth on (1) Personal Abstinence from Alcohol, and (2) National Action against Drink. The Temperance organisations of Great Britain, of every kind, are associated in promoting the Convention, the full programme of which will be published in the New Year, with particulars of membership. In the meantime all who are likely to be visiting the old country from any part of the Dominions are invited to register their names with the Convention Convener, the Secretary of the National Temperance League, Paternoster House, London, E.C.4.

I. C. S. CLAIMS

KEEPING UP "POSITION" IN INDIA.

INDIANISATION OF POLICE SERVICE.

EVIDENCE AT LEE COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

The Royal Commission on Services examined to-day the representatives of the Provincial Associations of European Government Servants and the Indian Civil Service. The former consisted of Mr. H. A. Lane, I.C.S., Mr. B.D.O. Darley, I.S.E., Mr. S. G. Edgar, I.S.E. and Mr. H. R. Harrop, I.E.S. They stood by the views advocated by them in their lengthy memorandum, while they said it reflected in broad principles the opinion held all over India by European servants. The representatives of the Indian Civil Service Association changed their original intention of giving evidence in camera and were examined after lunch. Their representatives were Mr. H. A. Lane, Mr. E. P. Fawcett and Mr. W. R. Tennant. Their memorandum generally advocated the same demands as put forward by the European Government Servants' Association of which the I.C.S. forms part, but supplemented it in matters of details regarding the special conditions of service.

The representatives of the European Government Servants' Association were first examined. Replying to Lord Lee, Mr. Darley assured that they had no desire to obstruct or retard the reforms but wanted just treatment within constitutional limits. Their scheme of Indianisation, proposing the creation of super district officers, had not been discussed in public and was put forward in the memorandum for what it was worth.

Mr. Kaul asked whether these posts would not be superfluous seeing that the duties proposed for them were already in charge of Commissioners.

Sir Reginald Craddock observed that in the provinces where there were proposals to abolish Commissionership these might be retained to do the control work.

BASIS OF DISCONTENT.

Replying to Lord Lee Mr. Darley said that the main basis of discontent was financial which combined with injustice and other unpleasant conditions, had produced a sense of insecurity. He assured Mr. Basu that the Services did not object to work under Ministers.

Mr. Basu thereupon asked as to whether they would like their own departmental subordinates to look to an extraneous body for control and justice.

Mr. Darley answered in the negative, and added that their position vis-a-vis Ministers was not analogous to that of their subordinates.

Replying to Mr. Kaul, he agreed that it would be better if orders were issued by the Minister alone so that the Governor may be an independent tribunal to hear an appeal.

Lord Lee, referring to the demand for Parliamentary guarantee, pointed out that the Act of Parliament could be scrapped by another Parliament.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked whether the witnesses did not feel that the guarantee of the British Parliament would be better than that of the Indian Legislature. Witnesses nodded assent.

Lord Lee further asked whether the activities of Service men against an Indian career had not become organised into propaganda.

Mr. Darley replied they did not want to stop recruitment but felt in duty bound to present a true picture of India against the somewhat misleading ideas spread about Indian conditions by Lord Meston and others. The general atmosphere in which they now worked was one of hostility.

Mr. Petrie added whether they did not feel that Indians did not want them.

Mr. Darley said that was so. Mr. Darley next particularly emphasised that any grant of higher emoluments to junior and middle rank officers should also be correspondingly given to senior men in the Service.

The Chairman assured him that the matter would be considered.

Lord Lee drew attention to the alternative suggestion in the memorandum that in the case of the abolition of a post a new post on the same be created ad hoc.

Mr. Lane explained that what they meant was that the compensation personal allowance be granted to an officer deprived of a post.

Referring to the items in their budget the witness impressed on the Commission that these had been calculated on the most modest scale to give them a bare living wage.

Lord Lee, referring to the suggeston for freedom to allow commutation of position, asked whether the witnesses had also realised the dangers of that course.

They replied that it was the better alternative.

Mr. Basu reminded the witnesses that in England people when they could not get a living wage had to adjust themselves to a simplified life.

KEEPING UP THEIR POSITION.

Mr. Lane replied that the conditions in the two countries were not exactly the same. Here they had to keep up a position.

Mr. Basu further reminded them that for the last forty years Indians had voiced the same grievance Europeans were placing before them to-day, that owing to racial discrimination Indians were not appointed to higher posts in the past.

Mr. Darley replied they had always gone in for efficiency, as the association had, in the course of their memorandum referred to the case of Sir Claude De La Fosse.

Mr. Basu asked whether the Ministers' resignation was not due to Sir Claude's having gone over the head of the Minister to the Governor for sanction.

Mr. Harrop replied that Sir Claude apparently had gone to the Governor as Chancellor, but they had quoted the case only to show how politics entered the situation.

Mr. Basu said that the Services must realise these difficult times and share the difficulties with the rest, as the people in England from the highest to the lowest were simplifying life. Their demands appeared to him to suggest that they should be safely lodged in a Noah's ark.

Mr. Darley replied that they were willing to share in the common difficulties, but the conditions in the two countries were different and they had as a matter of fact put forward the minimum demand.

Sir Cyril Jackson suggested that they were really very well off under Ministers.

Mr. Lane said he was not prepared to answer that, but they felt that the atmosphere in which they had to work was not healthy.

Replying to Mr. Coupland, Mr. Darley said Service men were anxious themselves that the inefficient should be eliminated from specialist services but that a short term contract for five years should be followed by permanent employment in the case of proved fitness.

Mr. Coupland asked whether a guarantee was needed because of the introduction of a parliamentary form of Government.

Mr. Darley said that was so.

RACIAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Basu examined witness at length regarding the individual cases of Indians who were alleged by the Association to have been favourably treated at the expense of Europeans.

Mr. Samarth said that the witnesses must admit in fairness that there must be the other side of the case. Referring to the dissatisfaction at the interpretation of the law officers of the Crown regarding existing and accruing rights. Mr. Samarth drew attention to the fact that the Government of India Act of 1919 had itself deprived the I.C.S. of several posts reserved for it. By the Act of 1915, for instance, the Governorship of Bengal was now reserved for public men from England. He asked, that considering that the Act itself had deprived them of some prize posts, was it reasonable for the I.C.S. men to say that because a post was abolished it constituted a grievance?

Mr. Lane said they had felt that the term accruing assured them something which it did not.

Mr. Harrop added that the Act had not affected chances of the cadre as a whole.

Mr. Petrie said police officers had been prohibited from joining the Association, and asked whether they were its members.

Mr Edgar said they were unaware of the rule and that police officers were members of their Association.

Before withdrawing, Mr Darley placed before the Commission two submissions. First, that, as the need for financial relief was urgent, the Commission might submit an interim report to give them relief; and, secondly, that the term "Superior Civil Service" be defined so as to enable them to know whether the various other services mentioned in their statement, were included in the inquiry.

Lord Lee regretted he could not give a definite answer to either. While complimenting the witnesses for their written statement of the case he felt that if instead of submitting longer and voluminous memorandums. Associations and individuals submitted brief concise notes it would help the Commission in expediting its work and submitting an early report. On the second point be hoped that when the Commission came to consider their recommendations it might be able to make the proposals in such general terms that these might apply to all Services having common ground and similarly affected.

At this stage commission rose for lunch. On reassembling three witnesses on behalf of the I.C.S., Association were examined.

Replying to Lord Lee, Mr. Lane admitted that in broad principle and generally their Association took the same view as that put forward earlier in the day by the European Government Servants' Association, but that in the matter of detail there were supplementary points to be brought forward.

In their statement the Association observes that the demands are put forward equally for Indian members of the Service who receive overseas pay as for Europeans. The Association has not answered the questionnaire on the organisation of the Service as it deals with matters of policy. It emphasises that it accepts the declared policy of Indianisation and is prepared loyally to co-operate in every way in the carrying out of that policy. It urges the maintenance of the existing control of the Secretary of State and an All-India basis of service.

Replying to Lord Lee, Mr. Lane made it clear that they were loyal to the Reforms and had no desire to see the hand of the clock set back. Their grievance was that compared with twenty years ago they were much worse off. The position of the Civilian in Malaya was better in respect of pension, etc.

Lord Lee asked whether in Malaya they had not to put in perhaps 35 years of service.

Mr. Lane expressed inability to answer the question.

Mr. Lane said their budget figures were higher than those presented by the European Government Servants' Association as their position was higher than that of the other services and correspondingly, the expenses were greater.

Lord Lee asked how it was that, while the other Association had put down only £200 under the head Education of Children at home, they had put it at £800.

Mr. Lane and Mr. Fawcett explained that it was due to the higher cost.

Lord Lee felt that in the and in some other items abnormal figures had been quoted and that what was wanted was a typical budget.

Mr. Lane represented that only the minimum figures had been put in.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked whether they had not to incur expenses of supervision of boys at home over and above education charges.

The witnesses replied that that was so. Mr. Lane said they also wanted a change in the management of the Family Pension Funds.

Referring to the demand that all allowances be made non-votable, Lord Lee asked whether they would prefer to get them in the form of pay.

Mr. Lane replied they would.

Sir Habibullah Khan pointed out that the majority of the Service grievances were against the order to which the Secretary of State was a party and could they believe that the same Secretary of State would treat them better by vesting all control in him.

Mr. Tennent replied that it was the best safeguard in the circumstances.

Sir Habibullah further asked as to why the I.C.S. officers who were not under Ministers and were under the control of the Secretary of State should feel any insecurity.

Mr. Lane replied that the existing conditions were not sufficiently safeguarded and their financial grievances were pressing.

Mr. Basu reminded the witnesses of the exceptional position of the Indian Civil Service in respect of the Pensions and Provident Fund. Annuity Fund, etc., and asked whether such conditions were allowed anywhere else in the world.

Mr. Lane: I do not know.

Mr. Basu: In Malaya does a Civil Servant get a chance to rise to posts carrying the salary of Commissioners and other higher posts?

Mr. Lane: I am not aware of the conditions in Malaya.

Mr. Basu referred to the complaint that the Indian I.C.S. officers generally had more children, thus adversely affecting the Europeans' share in the Family Pension Fund. Mr. Basu said on the other hand daughters of Indians always got married early while those of Europeans in several cases did not marry, and that there was particular difficulty in getting married at present thus making the unmarried daughter a charge on the Fund. Did not this, he asked, counterbalance the advantage to the Indian having more children?

Mr. Tennant replied that in the case of the Indian the claim for a widowed daughter fell on the fund.

Mr. Samarth asked as to whether witnesses had calculated the full effect of their financial proposals and as to whether the Indian revenues could bear them.

Mr. Lane replied that the financial question was not in the questionnaire.

Mr. Samarth and Mr. Basu pointed out that there might be tremendous agitation against any proposal which the Indian revenues could not bear, thus leading to a undesirable result and creating an atmosphere of antagonism against the Service.

Mr. Fawcett said they did not want to be unpopular but their proposals were for the minimum required.

Lord Lee: Was it not that they were asking for a living wage irrespective of other considerations?

Mr. Lane: That is so.

Mr. Fawcett added that, if they had asked for conditions prevailing twenty years ago their demands might have trebled, but they were asking for a living wage only.

The witnesses then withdrew, and the Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIANISATION OF POLICE SERVICE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The Royal Commission reassembled to day and examined representatives of the Provincial Branches of the Indian Police Association, Civil Engineers' Association and Forest Service Association. A representative of the Indian members of the Indian Police Service was also heard as their views were different from those of their European colleagues. The three Associations endorsed the views put forward yesterday by the European Government Servants' Association in broad outline and supplemented them by the special financial and administrative grievances of their Services. They all assured loyalty to the reforms and wanted the existing control and All-India character of their Services to continue unchanged.

The Police Association (European members) put forward a scheme of Indianisation which, they said, might slightly effect efficiency but would result in economy. According to this, three services would be created, one-third to be Europeans to be recruited by the Secretary of State named the Imperial Police Service, another one-third to be recruited in India called the Indian Police Service and the remaining one-third to be called the Provincial Police Service. Thus about 67 per cent. of recruitment in future should be open to Indians, including Anglo-Indians. The Imperial and Indians Services should fill the higher charges and the districts classed (a) and the Provincial Service to hold the districts classed (b). This scheme, the Association points out, would insure control and posting of Europeans in large centres, thus solving medical and other difficulties.

The Indian representative urged for the same pay and allowance as Europeans, continuance of the control of the Secretary of State, non-reservation of any posts for Europeans and a 50 per cent. recruitment of Indians.

The witnesses on behalf of the Forest Association opposed the system of a short term contract and the Dehra Dun scheme. The representative of the engineers also opposed the short term contract for service in general and urged the safeguarding of their rights threatened by the reorganisation of the Department now under consideration.

AN ESSENTIAL PROVISO.

The police witnesses were first examined. Mr. S. Newby Mr. C. R. Peters and Mr. Marsh Smith appeared on behalf of the European members of the Indian Police Service and Mr. Man Singh on behalf of the eight Indian members of the Service. The written statement by the European members had been submitted just before the Commission assembled. Lord Lee remarked that it was difficult to question them on the statement at such short notice. He asked whether the views expressed by the European Government Servants' Association yesterday, and those submitted by the Bombay Police Association were endorsed by the U. P. Police Association. The witnesses said that was so generally, but that their Association scheme of Indianisation had not been accepted by all the Provinces but believed that the majority of the police officers favoured it. In their written statement the Association observes that the answers to the questions are based on the understanding that the policy of advance towards self-government would continue and ignores the possibility foreshadowed in the Viceroy's recent speech of modification or suspension of the reforms. "The Police Service recognises the growing aspirations of political India and is willing to advance such aspirations always, with the reservation in the interest of illiterate masses that the firm continuance of law and order throughout the country is essential to the fulfilment of such aspirations. With this proviso, the Police Service is prepared to face the future and suggest means to advance the further participation of Indians in the executive administration of Government and at the same time to reduce the cost of such administration." The Service views with apprehension the rapid diminution of Europeans from the Educational Service and it feels that with the increasing participation of Indians in the higher posts a high standard of discipline and intellectual training is essential to enable the students to respond to the traditions of the Executive Services, which have established throughout India a sense of security unknown in former times.

The memorandum next traces the history of the two security Services, and shows how the I.C.S. officer who once combined all the functions of Government in him had now gradually been reduced. The I.C.S. officer was granted certain privileges owing to his unique position, and though his responsibilities had been largely curtailed, his privileges still existed. In pre-mutiny days the police force was a haphazard collection and broke down at the time of the mutiny. It had been gradually built up, becoming year by year highly organised and developing an "esprit de corps" which has stood the country in good stead during the past few years and particularly in the troublous times of 1921-22. The loyalty and steadfastness during these times was due in no small measure to the attachment between officers and men which was the outcome of the traditions built up by the Service and which had been fostered by constant contact with the men in work and play. Such contact cannot be maintained unless the superior officers are appointed young. Any change in the system of recruitment of controlling officers, removing the earlier years' contact, is severely deprecated. It is thus contended that the continuation of the police force on present lines is essential to the existence of ordered and secure progress on the lines of self-government. Moreover, throughout the period of transition a strong and homogenous force is more than ever necessary and the retention of the European element for some years to come is essential both for guidance and control and to provide neutral officers in communal troubles. The Association, however, recognises that the maintenance of the present ratio of European officers in the Service cannot, in parallel to the advance of self-government, continue to insure the continuance of a force adequate in administration to deal with the difficult problems ahead, whilst at the same time to endeavour to lower the cost of administration a skeleton scheme of Indianisation is put forward.

PROPOSED INDIANISATION SCHEME.

It is proposed by the Association that the police force should consist of three categories, each contributing one-third of the total strength. These will be (a) an Imperial Police Service manned by Europeans only recruited in England and controlled by the Secretary of State, (b) an Indian Police Service consisting of Indians, including the Domiciled Community, recruited in India partly by examination and partly by promotion from the third service, classed (c) which is named the Provincial Police Service recruited partly by promotion from the subordinate ranks and partly by nomination. Thus two-thirds of the future recruits are proposed to be Indians and only one-third European. The Imperial and Indian Police officers would hold the more important charges. At present the districts are divided into three classes. It is proposed that the existing first class districts should be held either by Imperial or Indian Police officers, while the existing second and third class districts be made into one class, named second class, which should be held by Provincial Service men. Thus the posts of Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, Commandants of Police in charge of Special Districts or a group of Districts and Assistant Commandants will be filled either by Europeans or Indians, belonging either to the Imperial or Indian Police Service. District Police Officers and Assistant District Police Officers will be drawn from the Provincial Police Service. The All-India character of the Service must be maintained in the interest of uniformity. The European members must remain under the Secretary of State and the claims for relief and guarantees put forward yesterday are endorsed. Under this scheme of distribution it is pointed out by the Association that the Europeans would generally be posted in the larger stations, thus the difficulty of family or medical attendance, which looms largely in consideration of the future, would be removed and the advisory and controlling functions of the superior Service emphasised in the Montagu-Chelmsford report would function. Special points put forward by the Association are a claim for similar treatment as of the I.C.S., in respect of the Family Pension Fund. It is urged that the local allowance be converted into a duty allowance, which is seriously hampering them in the discharge of their duty, is emphasised. The appointment and control of Indian officers it is suggested, should be vested in the Government of India.

PROTEST FROM INDIAN MEMBERS.

This proposal was opposed by Mr. Man Singh, Police Superintendent, Hardoi, on behalf of the eight Indian members of the Service, who urged that in every respect the Indian and European members, whether in regard to the Secretary of State's control or pay and prospects, should enjoy the same rights. He poined out that the policy of unequal remuneration in the same Service was inequitable in principle and galling in practice, because the Indian had from the cradle to the grave to face religious and social obligations unknown to Europeans, which took away a large part of his pay. When asked by Mr. Petrie as to why he had included in his budget expenditure over education of children in England, and as to whether it was not an item of luxury, Mr. Man Singh said that education in India was not good enough for the sons of men of his status and position.

Lord Lee, "Every man is to ask for all he can". (Laughter).

Mr. Man Singh further pointed out that at present the provincial Police Service officer had better chances than who were promoted to the Imperial Service. He urged for future Indian recruits the same percentage as had been allowed in the I.C.S. When asked by Lord Lee to express an opinion on the Indianisation scheme put forward by the European members,

he said though he was not sanguine about its success he would give it a fair trial. Replying to Lord Lee, one of the European witnesses said that their scheme of Indianisation had not been accepted by all branches, but they believed the majority of the officers, so far as they knew, viewed it with favour. Some Associations wanted the European element in future to be 50 per cent. in place of the 33 1-3 proposed by them.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Man Singh said that Indian police officers in the Superior Service had proved their fitness by loyalty and work during the troublous time of 1921-22 and based the claim for more on these services. Replying to Mr Petrie who belongs to the Police Service, the European witnesses said their case for Indianisation was based on the success of the Indians promoted from the Provincial Service men. One witness represented that police officers in India did the same kind of work as police officers all over the world and should receive the same recognition.

Lord Lee: What special recognition do you ask for--As regards pension, police officers in England are entitled to two-thirds of their pay.

Lord Lee: There is a tremendous difference in the conditions of service in two countries.—Witness: We want the pension to be on the same scale as granted to the I.C.S.

Mr. Basu pointed out that the U. P. being less expensive than Bombay, the budget for the Province should be lower. The witness replied that in Bombay there was no expense for stay in the hills, while this was so in the U. P.

Mr. Basu further referred to the fact that during the previous riots and disturbances non eof the districts manned by Indian officers had a disturbance.—Witness: Perhaps the explanation is that they were posted to comparatively quiet districts.

Replying to Mr. Kaul, the witness said their scheme would undoubtedly sacrifice efficiency to a certain extent for the sake of economy. In reply to Mr. Coupland, the witness made it clear that their proposals applied only to future recruits.

ENGINEERS GRIEVANCES.

The next witness examined was Mr. Rhodes on behalf of the Civil Engineers' Association. Replying to Lord Lee, he began to state his protest against the reorganisation of the Department, proposed by a Committee, which was now under consideration of the local Government. The Chairman, interrupting, said as orders had not been issued yet they could not proceed on the hypothetical proposition. Who knew, the Government might not accept the Committee's recommendation.

Mr. Rhodes, We sincerely wish they would not.

Sir Reginald Craddock referred to the history of this controversy and asked as to whether it was not the intention of the witness to impress that whatever orders might be issued their position be safeguarded?—Quite so.

Sir Habibullah pointed out that the position of Superior Service men was safe because they could not be touched without the Secretary of State's approval.

The witness complained that under the Ministers' regime a change in the outlook, of the Superior authorities had occurred. Since the reforms travelling allowances were very inadequate, making supervision, inspection and control impossible. Pre-war conditions in this respect should be restored. The U. P. was an exception in this treatment, as also in the fact that the new Ministers refused them private practice even if recommended by the Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineer, which was not the case before the reforms. Such orders also worked to the detriment of the public in these Provinces, where there were no private firms to give the public advise and help in building questions. The short term contracts, he said, was unsuitable to the Service, because by the time an officer learnt the language and understood the labour question and tricks of the trade half of the five years' contract would elapse. But questioned by a member, he agreed that in certain high and specialised posts which did not involve contact with actual public works operations the system of short term contracts might be tried. He urged that the Engineers should also be treated as a security Service, as on it depended the safety of communications bridges, etc., in time of emergency. He also urged the grant of administrative pensions and that the present strength of the service on All-India basis should not be reduced.

THE FOREST SERVICES.

The last batch of witnesses examined was on behalf of the Forest Service and consisted of Mr. H. G. Billson, Chief Conservator, Mr. F. Canning, Conservator, and Mr. W. A. Bailey Deputy Conservator.

The witnesses stated that owing to the uncongenial life Indians of the right type did not enter this Service and that experience is still lacking regarding the recently introduced method of recruiting Indians by selection in India. The forest represented vast national wealth, and to conserve and develop it was necessary. They urged that officers be recruited on a permanent basis and not a short term contract, as even a full career is not too long to acquire the necessary knowledge to deal efficiently with forest vegetation. Public knowledge regarding forests had not yet developed to justify control by Provincial authorities. The maintenance of the existing All-India character, European element and the Secretary of State's control is urged. As for the change in recruitment, they had not yet seen the results of the latest method, but Mr. Canning pointed out, even if Dehra Dun be developed, they could not develop a jungle so early. The result would be that they might give the highest theoretical training in Dehra Dun, but not practical for some years to come. Mr. Billson pointed out that the best course is to send Indians to the Continent for training. Replying to Mr. Coupland, Mr. Billson said in considering the rate of pay they would have to keep in view the fact that normally forest life was uncongenial to India and, even on the existing pay, satisfactory recruitment had not yet been attained and the course of training involved a period of European study for Indian recruits. Replying to Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. Canning agreed that they were opposed to the scheme of making both European and Indian recruits train in India. Mr. Bailey referred to a case of supersession, which, he said, constituted a very real grievance. The Government of India, he complained, had dismissed an appeal by remarking that it was more sentimental than real. Mr. Billson further urged an officiating allowance for Assistant Conservators when in charge of major divisions, and that the existing right of members of the Forest Service retiring optionally on pension after twenty years' service should not be assailed as was suggested in some quarters.

Mr. Samarth referred to the fact that in Burma and Bombay forest was a transferred subject. How would they reconcile in these Provinces the control of the Secretary of State with the responsibility of the Minister to the local Council for good administration in his sphere? Mr. Billson said at present it was continuing just in the same manner as under the Executive Councillors. Mr. Samarth said an Executive Councillor was irremovable, while a Minister could be unseated by an adverse vote of the Council.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. Dalal, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, and a representative of the Oudh Bar Association, Lucknow, will be examined.

It is understood that the Liberal Party and the Landholders' party have intimated their inability at present to represent their views before the Commission, in view of the elections.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The Royal Commission desires it to be widely known that intending witnesses would greatly help them if they would send in their written statements in reply to the questionnaries as early as possible, and in any case a fortnight or at the very least a week in advance of their oral examination. The Commission would also urge that replies to the questionnaires should not be unduly voluminous and should be confined whenever possible to a brief and concise statement of the case.

INDIAN "CURRENCY RESERVES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I refer to your leading article of yesterday's date dealing with "Indian Currency Reserves". It is there stated, inter-alia, that the "The main gravamen of the offence lies, however in the proposal to replace this good in the reserve by the British Treasury Bills." "Why take the British Treasury Bills when the Government of India are themselves issuing short-dated, and therefore easily realisable, Treasury Bills of their own at a substantially higher rate of interest". If Government seek to earn some interest, they would surely earn more out of their own securities than out of the British". The arguments in the extracts quoted above may be restated as follows:—

(a) Assuming that further investments of the Currency Reserve are to be undertaken, then these should be in Indian Government Securities and not in British Government Securities.

(b) Instead of investing part of the Currency Reserve in British securities at a certain rate of interest, while the Government of India is borrowing in the open market in India at a higher rate, Government should borrow from their own Currency Reserve.

These are not an unfair paraphrase of the arguments, and, taking them as correct, from a purely economic point of view, the following are the replies:—

(a) The Indian Paper Currency Act lays down that when the Reserve has been properly re-established, not more than 20 crores should be held in the form of Securities of the Government of India. At the present moment the holding is 57½ crores. The purpose of the Reserve is to facilitate the exchange of silver rupees for notes when demanded. A state of things, in which this demand was so strong that the 92 crores of silver rupees in the Reserve were insufficient to stem it, would be nothing short of a financial crisis in India, and in such a condition of affairs, it is inconceivable that Government could realise sufficient currency by selling the Reserve securities in the Indian market. Consequently the theory is to keep this invested reserve at such a low figure that the contingency necessitating its realisation will never arise. If, however, it is essential to hold at any particular time more securities than this low maximum limit, there is surely an advantage in having them in a form where, if a financial crisis arise in India, they may still stand a chance of realisation. It will generally be accepted that assuming that an increase in the invested Reserve is necessary, then this increase should not be in the form of further securities of the Government of India.

(b) The exact process of carrying this out would be the familiar one of Government issuing currency notes at the same time as they placed in the Reserve created Treasury Bills to the same nominal sum. This is the ordinary process of inflation which nearly every Government in the world has been carrying on during the war years and which nearly every economist in the world has protested against time after time. The proposition needs only to be stated in its naked form to indicate its own objection.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

"CURRENCY."

A large meeting of the Burmans in Rangoon had decided that a deputation consisting of the Trustees of Shew Dagon Pagoda should wait on the Viceroy during his forthcoming visit and urge that temple and lands at Budh Gaya should be handed over to Buddhists, that graves of officers and men who fell during the Burmese War should be removed from platform of Shew Dagon and Bokedaung Pagodas and that land now in the occupation of military authorities should be returned to the trustees on Shew Dagon when cantonment is removed.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

POWER TO GRANT BAIL.

CONSTRUCTION OF SEC 497 C. P. C.

Munshi Hasan Hussen and others
vs.
The King-Emperor (L. V. Turner, complainant)

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was Criminal Revisional Application against the order of Capt. H. B. Graveston, First Class, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, refusing to grant bail to the applicants.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—

Petitioners Nos. 1 and 2 are employed as clerks in Remount Depot, No. I. being designated as godown munshi and No. 2. a weighman. The petitioner No. 3 is employed as a checker in the Supply and Transport Corps, Ahmednagar. They are put on a trial before the learned magistrate on two charges under sections 409, 409 with 109 and section 414 of I. P. C. The first charge refers to the incidents of 13th September 1923 under which the prosecution alleged that petitioners Nos. 1 and 2 committed criminal breach of trust in respect of 88 bags of grain of the approximate value of Rs. 400 by retaining possession of the goods for a few hours and had disposed of certain other bags of bran of the value of Rs. 100. The second charge referred to the incidents of 7th September 1923 and 7th August 1923 regarding the delivery of certain empty bags of grain by petitioner No. 3 to a merchant at Ahmednagar and also regarding the appropriation of certain bags of salt of the approximate value of Rs. 150 by the said petitioner. Petitioners Nos. 1 and 2 were arrested on the 2nd October 1923 and on the 3rd October an application for bail was made on behalf of these petitioners and was granted. The bail was however cancelled on the 5th October 1923 without giving any notice to the petitioners. Petitioner No. 3 was arrested on the 14th September 1923 and was released on bail upto the 12th November when after the charge was framed, his bail bond was similarly cancelled. The learned magistrate in his order refusing to grant bail says "Under section 497 of the Cr. Procedure Code the accused are not entitled to bail where there are reasonable prima facie grounds to believe that the accused were guilty of offences punishable with death and transportation. The offence under section 409 is one of such offences. From the mere fact that I have decided to try the offence myself, it does not follow that the limitation put by the section on the powers of the Court is removed. I think the section leaves no discretion to the Court in the cases of offences punishable with death or transportation, no matter whether the Court decides to try the offences itself (provided it has powers to do so) or to commit the accused to Sessions Court. Since I have now framed the charges against the accused I consider I will not be exercising my discretion properly and judicially if I should grant bail to the accused at this stage.

The counsel for petitioner argued that it was an error to hold that section 497 left no discretion to the Court to grant bail because the offence under section 409 I. P. C. was punishable with transportation for life, secondly the Court having assumed jurisdiction to try the case the gravity of the offences was reduced to the limited powers of punishment of that Court, thirdly that it was an error to hold that because the charges were framed, the Court would not be exercising its discretion properly and judicially in granting bail.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments set aside the order of the Magistrate and ordered the accused to be released on bail on two surety bonds of Rs. 2,000 each and personal recognizance for the like amount.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, November 26.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 55.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

813-17—Dikshit and Co., Ganpatrai Harnandrai Onkarmal Hardeodas and others Pudnanand Cl and J, Tyabji D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1743-23—Shroff and L, J W Kippan and Co v Amin and Sons, Amin and D.

1960-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr v Kalu Hirji Khetsey and anr, Captain and V.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 552-6219-21—Motichand and D, Soonderji Kallianji and ors v Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai J and M.

1774-23—N C Dalal, Adamji Leokhmanji v Jewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dayji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

775-22—Dabholkar and Co, Lalji Khushalji and Co v Menon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.

1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5219-19—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lelo and Co v Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co, Payne and Co.

459-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 131/3194-18—Payne and Co, Kara Shivji and ors v Morjook bin Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M.

2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla, Dubash and Co.

2619-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bhotamal Naranjandas v Padridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla and ors, Dubash and Co.

2865-20—Rustomji and G, Bujanbai William and ors v Batilal Chaganlal and anr, Sabnis G and S.

5113-21—Little and Co, Aldredge Solomon and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kalyandas Bros, Mulji Th and Co.

537-22—Dabholker and Co, Jerup Teja and Co v Parmanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.

S C Ct 1968/2482-20—Craigie B and Co, Keshavlal Lalchand v Chunilal Lalloobhai and anr, Shroff and V.

857-20—Mafubhai J and M, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Ghanchi Narandas Ambirani, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3371-21—N C Dalal and Co, N G Bujunker v Motilal Chunilal Bira Khanwalla, Kanga and Co.

4612-21—Amarchand and M, Narandas Dwarkadas v Manilal Amratlal, Thkoredas and D.

218-21—Malvi M R and Co, Mahomedally Abdulji Chagan v Vali Mahomed Rehman, Dallas and Co.

3872-21—Surajmal and Co, The firm of Raghunath Hirachand v Lalchand Boridas and ors, Amin and D.

2160-22—Motichand and D, Charandas Vassonji v Nawla Dholaji, Little and Co.

948-20—Motichand and D, Pranlal Kanji v Valabhram Amarchand and ors v Daphtary F and D.

3504-21—Judah and S, Kashinath Ramji Bhosle v Bhairaonath Yessu Haldanker, Thakordas and Co.

3880-21—Motichand and D, Goculdas Devji v Narottam Motichand, Chitnis K and M.

3881-21—Mulla and M, Ramjanath Gulam Hasein v Bombay Presidency Land and Bldg Co Ltd, Mehta L and Co.

3896-21—Shamrao M and H, Mathuradas Khimji v Haridas Morarji, Amin and D.

3928-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal v Ochhavlal Gopaldas, Mulla and M, Motichand and D, Edgelow G W and Co.

3930-21—In person, Hansraj Ratansey v The Official Assignee, Manubhai and Co, Motichand and D.

3931-21—Craigie B and C, K Haridas and Co v Narottam Girdhar and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

3932-21—Mehta L and Co, Jamnadas Narsydas v Champsey Kallianji and Co, Thakoredas and D.

3491-21—Purnanand C and J, Nanalal Morarji Baru v Popatlal Jivram and Co, Dharamsy D and Co.

3609-21—Mulla and M, Jafferbhai Abdullabhai Lalji v Bai Rehmatbai widow and ors, Wadia G and Co, Raghavaya N and Co, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and C.

3943-21—Rustomji and G, Abeddin Budroodin and anr v Vazirooniss widow and ors, Jamsedji R and D, S A Tyabji, Tyabji D and Co.

3988-21—Daphtary F and D, Narayen Anant Shivaji Dosa v Dwarkadas Jekisondas Gangadas, Payne and Co.

3989-21—Payne and Co, Ahmed Suleman Dinath v Sorabji Hormusji and Co, Unwalla P and P.

3992-21—Daphtary F and D, Maganlal Ramdas v Nemchand Nawalchand, Malvi M R and Co.

3996-21—Wadia G and Co, David Sassoon and Co Ltd v Gulam Husein Bundealli Hirji, Thakoredas and D.

4053-21—Captain and V, The Holland Bombay Trading Co Ltd v M C Dwell and Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

4058-21—Payne and Co, Madanji Mohanji v Gordhandas Manji, Merwanji K and Co.

2068-21—Captain and V, The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd v Prabhulal Motichand Parekh and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1953-21—Captain and V, The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd v D S Fraser and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4057-21—Mulla and M, Bhikaji Chimanlal v Govindji Damoder, Motichand and D.

3530-21—Motichand and D, Girdhardas Cooverji v Narotam Haridas, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parshram Dataram Shamdasany, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suit).

3413-23—Pathare and Co, Abdul Gaffar Kalam, Mahomed Ahmed Mistry and others.

SHORT CAUSE.

1948-22—Dastur and Co, Sardarsing Umraosing, Mithanlal Umraosing and others Crawford B and Co, Dubash and Co.

584-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Muncherji, Kooka, Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and anr, Payne and Co, Vaccha and Co.

2301-23—Raghavaya N and Co, Chellaji Shankerji v Tejmal Fojmal and ors, Khanderao L and M.

5661-22—Mehta L and Co, Ranchoddas Govindji Asher v Maneckbai widow, N C Dalal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits)

3801-23—Khanderao L and M, Shaherabai and others v Abdul Kadar Hafiz and others.

3807-23—Payne and Co., Wamanrao Nanabhai Chhapwalla and others v Soni Dajiba Dhondoo.

3829-23—Vrajlal and Co., Vaidya Roy Bala shanwar Bawabhai v Bai Gangabai widow and others.

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pando Ramji Dhore v Hariram Meghji and others.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vaghal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co., Little and Co

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jaliram Pitamber.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Satarawala, Sarrali Abdul Husein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co., Jethabhai Padamsy, Mahadeo Sahano and others.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bholabhai and others, E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2591-21—Judiah and S, Meghji Moorji v Tyebally Kamrudin, Merwanji K and Co.

2079-21—Motichand and D, Ratanbai widow v Tricumdas Meghji, Manubhai and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chaturbhuj Kallianji Thakar and ors v Jan Mahomed Karim, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2514-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas and ors, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2744-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhman, Tokersey Korsey, Surveyor and Co.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Maganlal Pathak Valchand and Co., Ltd., and another, Manilal and K.

5747-22—Unwalla P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and another, Manecksha Hormusji Gandhi Merwanji K and Co.

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr, Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari Soonderdas & Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh Mohanlal Dharamsey, Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and others—Pandia and Co.

5075-22—Purnanand C and J Bai Manibai and another Madhavlal and Co—Pandia and Co.

670-23—Keharas and Co—Burjorji Nanabhai Marshall Utamchand Raghavji—Mulji T and Co.

926-23—Motichand and D Maneckram Madanlal Jugmohan Vassanji—Mehta L and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigora Sorabji Nawroji Talati—Chubb and Co.

649-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manecklal Shah v Jethabhai Nursey and anr, Amin and D.

2653-20—Mehta L and Co, Hassam Mamooji v Mahomed Mamorji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1351-23—Jehangir and S, Jugjiwan Nathubhai v Lakhmudas Bhimji Bhanji, Khandwalla and C.

4486-22—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v Mapur and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

2711-21—Vachha and Co, Mansingh Shivprasad v Darsansing Murti Manohar, Dharamsi D and Co.

HYSTERICAL SMARTNESS.

A "STUDY" ON BLUE SKIES.

The following appeared in a London journal and was reproduced by the "Times of India" under "Current Topics" without acknowledgement:—

The blue colour of the sky is a matter has given scientists far more trouble than is generally known. For hundreds of years the explanation of the blueness was in dispute, and even the modern solution is somewhat complicated. The opinion which is very commonly held, that the blueness of the sky is just due to the nature of the admosphere which reflects the blue rays of light and lets the other colours pass, is very largely erroneous.

Among the early scientists, Leona do da Vinci put forward the interesting theory that the blue is in reality a speckled mixture of white light from the atmosphere with the black of space. In this connection one may refer to the Blue Andalusian fowl, which is a cross between a black and a white, the two colours being blended in the feathers to produce a blue effect.

Sir Issac Newton believed that the blue was produced by the interference of rays reflected from the front and rear surfaces of water drops in the same way as colours are produced in soap bubbles. This theory held ground for 175 years. Then it was discovered that such droplets as Newton required would cause the heavenly bodies to appear magnified and to get over this difficulty hollow droplets were invented.

Finally, it was found that sky light is partially polarised (vibrations in one direction instead of in all directions,) and this discovery laid Newton's theory open to attack from the mathematicians, who proved that the observed angle of polarisation did not agree with what should be produced by reflection from water.

The modern theory is that the blue colour is produced by "scattering" of light, a process which is more difficult to understand than the name indicates.

Under the influence of sunlight the molecules of the air and other particles such as dust motes give out a light of their own. Physicists have shown that when the particles in a medium through which light passes are very small the light produced in this matter is of short wave-length or belonging to the blue end of the spectrum.

The smoke that rises freshly from the end of a cigar is blue from this same cause and so also is that from a cigarette, but during inhalation the smoke particles become agglutinated together and on exhalation they are too large to produce the blue light. Thus the exhaled smoke is usually white.

We often talk about a smoker being up in the clouds, and it is rather curious to find that there is a link in science between smoke and the blue sky.

The "Times of India" gave the above as follows under "Current Topics":—

WHY THE SKY IS BLUE.

The blue colour of the sky is a matter that has given scientists far more trouble than is generally known. For hundreds of years the explanation of the blueness was in dispute, and even the modern solution is somewhat complicated. The opinion which is very commonly held, that the blueness of the sky is just due to the nature of the atmosphere which reflects the blue rays of light and lets the other colours pass, is very largely erroneous. Among the early scientists, Leonardo da Vinci put forward the interesting theory that the blue is in reality a speckled mixture of white light from the atmosphere with the black of space. In this connection one may refer to the Bule Andalusian fowl, which is a cross between a black and a white, the two colours being blended in the feathers to produce a blue effect.

NEWTON'S THEORY.

Sir Isaac Newton believed that the blue was produced by the interference of rays reflected from the front and rear surfaces of water drops, in the same way as colours are produced in soap bubbles. This theory held ground for 175 years. Then it was discovered that such droplets as Newton required would cause the heavenly bodies to appear magnified, and to get over this difficulty hollow droplets were invented. Finally it was found that sky light is partially polarised (vibrations in one direction instead of in all directions), and this discovery laid Newton's theory open to attack from the mathematicians, who proved that the observed angle of polarisation did not agree with what should be produced by reflection from water.

THE MODERN VIEW.

The modern theory is that the blue colour is produced by "scattering" of light, a process which is more difficult to understand than the name indicates. Under the influence of sunlight the molecules of the air and other particles such as dust motes give out a light of their own. Physicists have shown that when the particles in a medium through which light passes are very small the light produced in this manner is of short wave-length or belonging to the blue end of the spectrum. The smoke that rises freshly from the end of a cigar is blue from this same cause, and so also is that from a cigarette, but during inhalation the smoke particle become agglutinated together and on exhalation they are too large to produce the blue light. Thus the exhaled smoke is usually white. We often talk about a smoker being up in the clouds, and it is rather curious to find that there is a link in science between smoke and the blue sky.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 24.

S S Varela, Halls, Busreh
S S Barala, Miller, Busreh
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi

DEPARTURES.

November 24.

S S Margha, Milne Karachi
S S Jalaputra, Pritchell, Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Clan Ranald for Hull etc.
Steamer Egremont for New York
Steamer Nevosa for London
Steamer Maloja for London
Steamer Iris for Antwerp etc.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela 1931 tons, Captain Halls arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain Miller arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Vita 1953 tons, Captain Grant arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Company's steamer Margha 5,091 tons, Captain A R Milne sailed from harbour on Saturday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaputra 3113 tons, Captain A L Pritchett sailed from harbour on Saturday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, November 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karapara, 3722, Durban 28/11 M M & Co.
2 Maloja 12,829, London 8/12, M M & Co.
5 Altai Maru 4847 Kobe, 27/11 O S Kaisha.
6 Clan Ranald 3446 C. Ports 2/12, J F and Co.
7 Margha 5091 K'chi 26/11, M M & Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/12, Lloyd Triestino.
9 Warfield, 3,807, Karachi, 29/11, M M & Co.
10 Naringa 4117, N F, NF, M M & Co.
11 Kashmir 5540 Aden 1/12 M M & Co.
12 Crostafels 3080 K'chi 1/12 Graham & Co.
13 City of Marseilles 5284 Southampton, 28/11 D M T O.
15 Somersetshire 4546 Hull, N F, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Reichenfels 2586 Hamburg 8/12 W and A Graham & Co.
9 Malacca Maru 3210 Japan 30/11 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 C/ Genoa 3965 N F, 25/11, K N and Co.
15 Homayun 2732 R S Ports N F, T M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F D M Khandvani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalaputra 3113 K'hi 28/11 S S N & Co.
C & R Garada 3218 Rangoon, 24/11 M M & Co.
D & E Chanda 3941 N F N F, M M & Co.
G Ahmedi 1331 P. Gulf N F, S Hassum & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 126, M. Coast 24/11, Merchant N Co.
H Karachi 124 Kathiawar, 24/11, R E Collin Co.
P Trafford Hall 8437 Liverpool N F, K N & Co

EXPORTS.

November 24.

S S Egermont for New York—8000 cwt casbi seed Ralli Bros;; 2000 cwt casbi beans Ralli Bros; 40 cwt gum M H Dehadesti; 614 cwt cummin seed Amin & Sons; 100 cwt fennel seed Amin & Sons; 500 cwt cummin seed C Jivanlal & Co; 200 cwt dill seed C Jivanlal & Co; 300 cwt cummin seed Thos Cook & Sons; 300 cwt Indian mustard seed Thos Cook & Sons; 5 packages brassware Thos Cook & Sons; 33 bales woollen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 packages woollen carpets Thos Cook & Sons; 16000 cwt Indian casbi seed Louis Dreyfus & Sons; 4902 cwt myrabollams Purshottam Mathradas & Co.

S S. Margha for Antwerp—115 cwt. gum Arabic E. Virjee & Co.

S.S. Margha for Hamburg— 38 cwt. gum Arabic E.Virjee & Co.

S S Maloja for London—433 bals sewn coton Kalyandas Bros. 200 cwt. Indian casein The Imperil Dairy Co. 30 cyt.Indin casein flour linseed Louis Dreefus &Co.

S S Maloja for Marseills—60 cwt. commin seed C.Jivanlal & Co. 2000 cwt. grondnuts Volkart Bros. 200cwt. mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Iris for Genoa—1000 cwt. Indian Rape Kalyandos Bros. 100 bales country cotton waste C Peraj & Co. 5008 cwt linsed Gorio Ltd. 1000 cwt castor seed Gorio Ltd.

S S Nevosa for Hull—10000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt groundnut seed Ralli Bros; 6000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 1080 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 5999 cwt rape seed E D Sassoon & Co; 7753 cwt myrabollams Purshottam Mathradas & Co.

S S Nevosa for Piraeus—2000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—240 bales country cotton waste D Bhanjee & Co; 53 bales Indian raw wool K Esmail; 4000 cwt kordi seed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt myrabollams Mathooradas Bros; 3200 cwt oil cakes Jeyram Purmanand; 563 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Ghent—55 bales country cotton fly Khimji Vishram; 150 bales country cotton fly K Tacker & Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Khimji Vishram; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Thoidas Curandas.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Antwerp—231 bales country cotton fly K Thacker & Co; 210 cwt gum arabic Jamnadas Warbhrou; 2000 cwt linseed cakes Volkart Bros; 500 cwt myrabolams B Damjee & Co; 2661 cwt caster seed Gorio Ltd.

S S Somersetshire for Hull—4030 cwt Indian cotton seed E D Sassoon & Co; 5000 cwt bold linseed Turner Morrison & Co; 1000 cwt rape seed E D Sassoon & Co; 2000 cwt rape seed Volkart Bros.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk—220 bales Indian raw cotton Arjun Khimji; 355 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 420 cwt gum ghatty S Khetsee & Co.

S S Palma for Trieste—35 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha; 220 bales Indian raw cotton Arjan Khimji; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Madhavdas Amersey.

S S Crostafels for Antwerp—187 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales country cotton fly P H Vora.

S S Crostafels for Ghent—1008 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Crostafels for Rotterdam—36 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Malacca Maru for Hongkong—49 cases sharkfins A Changle & Co.

S S Altai Maru for Nagasaki—54 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

November 24.

S S Silvia Pellico from Triest, Agents Lloyd Triestino—8 bales paper; 12 cases paper; 200 coils iron thread; 3 cases household goods; 24 cases leomanware; 200 coils iron wire; 10 cases tin boxes; 3 cases glass bends; 2 cases notes; 4 cases lamps; 63 cases hurricane lanterns; 6 cases coral glass beads; 282 cases glass rings; 372 strings dealwood planks; 467 pieces timber; 3625 bags shelled almonds.

S S Urbino from Hull Agents James Finlay & Co—13 bales cottons; 50 cases cottons; 449 bundles steel; 96 bars steel; 600 cases springs 24 cases valves and fittings; 80 bags sulphate of alumina; 11 cases codliver oil; 120 drums coal tar; 1000 drums disinfectant fluid; 50 cases disinfectant fluid; 1879 kegs paints; 81 cases paints; 61 cases colours; 30 drums oil; 28 cases varnish; Hhds whisky; 560 drums linseed oil; 83 cases liquid metal polish; 90 drums turps. subs; 200 drums soliquum; 781 brls alum; 30 cases washing blue; 20 casks washing blue.

From Middlesbrough—3000 bundles galvd coir sheets; 300 bundles galvd f sheets; 750 bundles black steel sheets; 1135 loose steel plates; 97 cast steel screws; 5090 cast iron pot sleepers; 80 bags rivets; 50 loose m s angles; 500 bundles galvd sheets; 3139 plates hard plates hard section; 675 bundles steel rods; 37 loose m s flats.

From Birmingham—14 bundles bars; 18 loose bars; 10 loose joists.

S S Baron Ogilvi from Durban Agents Burma Steamship Co.—7710 tons coal.

S S Bithinia from Miri Agents W & A Graham & Co—3060 tons liquid fuel bulk

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

Settled conditions prevail and no rainfall has occurred.

Forecast.—Dry weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 23rd November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a m 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.917 inches
Temperature of Air	79.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.1 "
Dew Point	69.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	74.% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum do do	73.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,WNW,NNW, ESE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 87
Fall of Rain	—
Total fall during month	—
do do year	—
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of	—

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m	ft in	Nov	h. m.	ft in
F.	30	3 8	27 1	23	9 29	20 2
		15 14	24 8		20 57	18 10
Sat.	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.	25	0 14	28 6	25	6 10	19 1
		11 54	26 5		17 58	16 1
M	26	0 46	28 7	26	6 48	19 3
		12 29	26 3		18 27	16 3
Tu.	27	1 17	28 4	27	7 22	19 6
		13 2	25 11		18 58	16 2
W.	28	1 49	28 0	28	7 58	19 10
		13 37	25 6		19 30	17 3
Th.	29	2 25	27 7	29	8 35	19 1
		14 20	25 1		20 8	18 0

COLOURS.

Nov. 23.

Alizarine 20 per cent has to report lively speculative business. Cow and Lunger Brand Alizarine was in good demand and the prices varied between Rs. 145/155 per cwt. I. P. reports fairly good business at Rs. 125 per cwt. Brahma was quoted at Rs. 138 per cwt. Congo Red has no important fluctuations. Benzo Purpurine meets with poor demand. Delta Purpurine saw some demand at the ruling rate. Magenta Crystals Con. big Crystals changed hands among the merchants at Rs. 6 per lb. Small Crystals ruled easy. Indenthrine Blue has no brisk demand. Fast Red Madrasi remained in demand and business passed at Rs. 5/8/0 per lb. Victoria Blue, Malachite Green and Methyl Violet were not inquired at all. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals are steady and business was limited. Sulphur Black is steady and mills are entering into a half yearly contracts at about eleven to twelve annas per lb. Inferior stuff has no market. The tone is steady.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 150 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 145 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I P. Rs. 120/125 per cwt.

Alizarine 20 per cent Moon Rs. 120 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Brahma Rs. 136 per cwt.
Alizarine 15 per cent Rs. 110 per cwt.
Congo Red 12 per cent B Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Crysophinine Con. Rs. 6 per lb.
Sizing Blue Rs. 7/8/0 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/14/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.

MILL-STORES.

The market continued quiet without fluctuations worth noticing. Cotton Healds, reeds kept steady this week. Home offers too kept unchanged. Tone of the market at present is featureless. Bandings and Ropes alone have some attractive features, the prices showing up-ward movement, in view of the higher prices of Cotton. The manufacturers of yarn in England have been quoting very high, and this has resulted in upward quotations of rim and scroll bandings.

Bobbins have had some animation and there was a keen inquiry of Conical pirns both varnished and enamelled. Ring rabbeth too changed hands but at cut prices. The stocks available now of Ring rabbeth is small, and therefore, the market is expected to show small rise. English are quoted very high still. The quotations are:—

Healds Rs. 1/14/0
Roller cloth Rs. 8/8/0
Slubbings Rs. 22/
Conical pirns Rs. 8/
Rim Bandings Rs. 1/2/0
Lambeth Rope Rs. 2/
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9 "
Siging flannel Rs. 4/4/0
Rovings Rs. 22/
Conical pirns Rs. 7/8/0 (Enamel.)
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/3/0
Emery fillet Rs. 0/3/0

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

MR. DUMASIA'S REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER CHALLENGED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your leader on the Assembly Election in Wednesday's issue of your paper. I agree with every word of the remarks you have made in connection with the attitude of the Parsis towards the said election. You justly observe: "The only deplorable feature of the result is the election of Mr. N. M. Dumasia, who has succeeded not because he deserves to be in the Assembly, but only because he is a Parsi and a large majority of the Parsis still unfortunately, seem to think that they must vote for a Parsi irrespective of the merits of other candidates. It was the pride of Dadabhoy Naorojee and Pherozeshah Mehta that they were Indians first and Parsis next, and it is sad to thing that a community, which produced two of the greatest sons of the country, should have so far departed from the path of true patriotism which they trod as to bring on the City the humiliation of being 'represented' by one who, however estimable his qualifications may be in other respects, certainly has no claim to the honour which has been thrust upon him by his misguided co-religionists." The above criticisms are as fair as they are judicious.

It is certainly most deplorable that a man so utterly unfit for the Assembly as Mr. Dumasia, has been elected a member thereof. The communal narrow-mindedness which urges some Parsis to vote for a Parsi irrespective of the merits of other candidates is wholly due to the pernicious influence of some of the Parsi papers which are still unable to take a broad-minded view of political matters.

These papers started a most responsible campaign against Mr. Jehangir Petit for his crematorium craze and set up as his rival, for reasons best known to themselves, a man without qualification for the honour of a seat in the Assembly, knowing all the while that there are at least a dozen members of the community who could fill the place a hundred times more worthily than their favourite, Mr. Dumasia. Sir Dinshaw Wacha Sir Hormusji Wadia, Messrs. C. M. Khirshedji, D. N. Bahadurji, Rustom K. R. Cama Saher Barrister, Burjorji Bharucha, Maneckji K. Patel, and Framroz Ginwalla are all able and experienced politicians any one of whom would have served the country a hundred times better than Mr. N. M. Dumasia.

The fittest person for the honour, from the Nationalists' point of view was undoubtedly Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, the indefatiguable Nationalist and Non-co-operator who was recently described at a public meeting in the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya as the "torch-bearer of intercommunal unity." Of course, Mr. Bharucha would have declined to stand for the Assembly, if he had been asked to do so, as he is a No-Changer.

Failing Mr. Bharucha, the next best man whom the Parsi community could have selected as their representative for the Assembly was Mr. Maneckjee K. Patel whose reputation as a sound and experienced politician of more than thirty years' standing is only equalled by his fame as a fearless and eloquent public speaker and writer. The Parsis could have had no objection to him as he is an Independent non-co-operator, a sort of political free lance, though a staunch Congressman and one of the warmest admirers of Mahatma Gandhiji. Moreover, he is an anti-crematoriumwalla, and as such would have been quite welcome to the Parsis. He would have been equally acceptable to the Hindu electorate on account of the valuable political services he has rendered to the country for more than 3 decades. Mr. Maneckji Patel would have been a tower of strength to the Swaraj Party in the Assembly.

I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by you in the second para of your said leader that a blunder was committed by the Swaraj Party in not putting up two candidates for the two Bombay seats. The mistake could not be repaired now. But the lesson taught by the election should not be forgotten by the Swarajists. And those Parsis who are disgusted with the way in which the election of Mr. Dumasia was manoeuvered by certain Parsi papers owe it to themselves to declare to the whole of India publicly through the Press that Mr. N M. Dumasia, member of the Legislative Assembly, is not the chosen representative of the whole Parsi community.—Yours etc.

NADIR N. DASTUR.

Nasrulla Manzil, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay No. 3.
Nov. 23.

The Cambridge University has conferred the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws upon Senor Don Agustin Edwards, the Chilian Minister in London and Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier.—B.O.W.

"NERVINUS"

(WITH GOLD)

A REAL ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Gold is not merely the noblest of all metals but properly administered it is the sovereign tonic of the world—so say the ancient sages of India. NERVINUS is a delicious blend of the choicest remedies of the EAST and the WEST and gives the happiest result in weak nerves, poor blood (Anaemia), nervous debility, loss of manhood, neurasthenia, loss of weight, dyspepsia, constipation, blood impurities, all wasting diseases and similar ailments. Highly spoken of by Medical men. It is admirably suited for the Tropical weakness and nerve troubles and it removes lassitude. It can be used in all seasons of the year.

Used with a non-irritating external Musk Liniment for local weakness this amazing ELIXIR of LIFE imparts all the powers of vigorous youth—an effect that can only be described as marvellous. Absolutely harmless and produces no reaction. NERVINUS with gold Rs. 5/- per bot. Liniment Rs. 2/8. Both at Rs. 7/- (Postage Extra).

S. E. Robertson, Esq., Sahebgunge:—I find it is doing me a lot of good. Dr. R N. Ghosh, Jamtara:—Worst cases have responded to its action. P. G. Lobo, Esq., Belgaum:—I had put on 12 lbs. of flesh. Mr. Khan Chani, Extra Asstt. Commissioner, Punjab:—I am convinced of the good effect of your medicines. P. G. Ellis, Esq.:—The Elixir and Oil

Itchy Disease Quickly Soothed & Cured by ZAM-BUK.

Whilst ringworm and eczema are liable to spread with alarming rapidity, often a touch of Zam-Buk on *the first itchy spot* or angry rash ends the trouble once for all.

Even where the ringworms, sores and mattery crusts have already formed, Zam-Buk is the soothing powerful remedy.

Zam-Buk cools the fiery itchy surfaces and allays all pain, soreness and inflammation. It kills disease parasites, expels poisonous impurities and grows new healthy skin.

Composed of precious herbal oils and essences, Zam-Buk is the pure, swift and most wonderful healer for cuts, wounds and sores of all kinds.

RINGWORM ON BODY. Mr. Lutfur Rahman, R.I.M. Dockyard, Kidderpore, writes:—"Despite all medicines, I suffered terribly for two years from ringworms. Luckily one day I read about Zam-Buk. This quickly demonstrated amazing curative powers. It cleared away every trace of disease and gave me a clear healthy skin."

BOY'S SCALP SORES. Mrs. C. Laird, c/o Loco Quarters, B.N. Railway, Block 3, Shalimar, writes: "Doctors medicine and ointments all failed to cure my boy's dreadful scalp eczema, yet Zam-Buk wrought a speedy and startling change. Within a short time all trace of the painful and disfiguring sores disappeared under the Zam-Buk treatment."

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS!

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HEAD-OFFICE:

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane,

BOMBAY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Premium Income for 1919	Rs.	62,635.
Premium Income for 1920	,,	2,51,996.
Premium Income for 1921	,,	20,68,560.
Premium Income for 1922	,,	22,57,520.

Total claims paid up to 30th June 1922 Rs. 21,92,275

ALL KINDS OF INSURANCES

FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, MOTOR CAR, ETC.,

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N. N. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E.,

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Cables and Wires.	Piston Rings.

COME TO US FOR ALL YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

DEESA DEPOT CASES.

AUDIT OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DEESA, Nov. 22.

In the third of the Deesa Embazzlement cases, Lala Shimba Lal, the Depot banker, and Havildar Mohamed Hussain, a Depot clerk, were charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of a sum of Rs. 12,574-0-9 between the months of January and May 1922. The Prosecution alleged that four bogus and thirty-six double entries were made in the money order account books of the centre which inflicted a loss of the amount stated above to Government. Major Kershaw and Captain Fulcher, the record and accounts officers of the depot, Mr. G. R. Henry, local Audit Officer of the Military Accounts Department and a few other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. At the close of the prosecution evidence, the Special Magistrate framed charges against both the accused under Sections 120 B and 420 Indian Penal Code and committed them to stand trial before the Court of Sessions.

ANOTHER CASE.

The trial of the fifth of the Deesa Depot Embezzlement cases commenced before the Special Magistrate on Monday the 19th instant. In this case, which is one of the most important of the series of Deesa frauds, Lala Shimbu Lal, the Depot Banker and Babu Hanuman Prashad, his agent at Jubbulpore, stand charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of a sum of about Rs. 37,000.

The prosecution stated that they regarded this case as a very serious one, for, although the charge was limited to a sum of Rs. 37,000 the Government had been defrauded of a sum of more than Rs. 60,000. The prosecution alleged that in each case money orders were made out by the Depot duly signed by a British Officer for the amounts due to demobilized Indian personnel giving the correct addresses of the payees and handed them over to the 1st accused, who was the Depot Shroff, or to his agents. It is stated that these money orders were destroyed and new ones substituted in which, although the names of the Indian Drivers were correctly entered, they were addressed to the care of the Shroff's agents at Jubbulpore. It was further alleged that, on receipt of such money orders at Jubbulpore, the second accused who was the agent at that station produced persons who pretended as if they were the individuals for whom the money orders were intended. By this means the accused persons relieved the Depot of the dues of about two hundred men who had served Overseas.

Mr. G. R. Henry, the local Audit Officer of the Military Accounts Department, Karachi, was examined at great length regarding the system of accounts maintained at the Depot. He narrated in detail how as came across a singie paid money order form in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur in December, 1922, when he was deputed to that office and how the investigation into this form ultimately led to the discovery of this fraud.

The Police Officer who carried out the investigation and a few other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, At the conclusion of the evidence the Special Magistrate framed charges against both accused under Section 120B and 420 Indian Penal Code and committed them to stand their trial before the court of sessions. Mr. G.C. O'Gormamn appeared for the Crown and Messrs. H.N. Parekh and Desai of Ahmedabad appeared for the 1st and 2nd accused respectively.

Applications for admission of new Brahmcharis to the Gurukula Vishvavidyalaya Kangri should reach the Governor of the Gurukula by the end of December, 1923. Forms of applications and copies of rules can be had from the Gurukula Office, Bijnor, U. P.

THE SAD EYE.

that goes with Bloodlessness is a sure sign of misery and weakness. Anaemic girls and women have dull, heavy eyes, with dark lines underneath; the eyelid, if pulled down, looks pale and bloodshot inside.

This is not all. Anaemia works havoc all through the system: girls grow painfully weak and irritable; they are breathless and incapable of much exertion, while older women who are anaemic complain of being "never really well."

There is only one way to brighter, better health for pale, pining women; that way is to invigorate the feeble body with New Blood—the rich, healthy blood that imparts strength, cleanses the system of all impurities and restores beauty, with the bright eyes and red lips of perfect health.

Thousands of girls and women know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create this rich blood of health, and so restore strength more surely than any other medicine. That is why so many, now happy and well, recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to their suffering sisters.

Not only Anaemia, but Indigestion, Palpitation, Skin Disorders, Rheumatism, General Weakness and the many other disorders that arise from Impure Blood and Weak Nerves, have been cured in countless cases in both sexes by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Sold by dealers at Rs. 2 a bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 11. Never accept "something else", study your health and insist on having what you ask for, viz:—

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. (2)

ABUSE NO ARGUMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the Local Times has applied to the Voters of Bombay the above epithets, it reminds me of an incident that happened in Calcutta in 1883-84.

When the Ilbert Bill was introduced by the Government of Lord Ripon (peace be to his soul) a meeting was held in Bombay, by the citizens, to support the Bill. The Anglo-Indians and Eurasians of Calcutta, could not brook the idea, so they held their meeting in which one Mr. Branson went on abusing the Bombay Citizens, not sparing Sir Phirozeshah Mehta (then Mr. Phirozeshah Mehta).

The very next day in one of the Englis. dailies appeared a short, smart and upto mark a correspondence, under the signature of "John Croft (Sir John Croft)" if I do not forget the head of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Calcutta. The correspondence ran thus:—

"Mr. Branson has yet to lear that abusive language is no argument". Alas for India? Such fair-spirited and noble minded Englishmen of the type of Sir John Croft are fewer and far between.—Yours, etc.,

N. E. P.

Church Gate Street,
Nov. 23.

BOMBAY ELECTIONS.

The "Hindu" writes:—

Were we not aware of the dauntless ingenuity of the critics of the Congress, we might commend to them the study of the election figures in the various provinces as they come along. In our own province in spite of the gerrymandering of the electorate and the erection of so many impossible turn pikes on the road to self-government, a fairly compact group of Swarajists has been returned. To-day's telegrams from Bombay indicate how, in spite of their handicaps, the Swarajists have swept the board. Considerable interest attaches however to the Bombay city elections for the Assembly. Either Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's prestige of a late member of Council, who had renounced official preferments, as was then announced with a flourish, to lead what has now turned out to be a Liberal rout, nor all the reputation and agility of Mr J. Dwarkadas, the *enfant terrible* of Indian politics, could keep out Mr. Patel. The only result of the contest was that they got a thundering, defeat. In what the "Chronicle" calls the most politically minded constituency, namely the university for the local Council, Mr. Jayakar has been able to defeat Dr. Paranjpye, the Education Minister. The return of Mr. Kelkar as against Mr. B. S. Kamat the Liberal sitting member may also cited in this connection. Even the negative attitude of the Congress has produced results which those who are accustomed to read the signs of the times aright may well lay to heart.

SOCIAL WORK EXHIBITION.

The Social Work Exhibition that has been decided to be held along with the fourth Session of the All-India Social Workers' Conference, promises to be a very brilliant affair. Not only have the local social work institutions enthusiastically and earnestly undertaken to participate in it but some prominent institutions from abroad and from other provinces in India also have gladly responded to the appeal of the Executive Committee of the Conference to join the Exhibition. To name only a few, the Industrial Welfare Society of London and the National Child Welfare Association of New York have sent a few selected specimens of their beautiful charts and posters on Maternity and child welfare together with a large number of select bulletins and books out of their valuable literature. The Bengal Social Service League has agreed to send its famous Social Work Exhibition to Bombay and it is expected here in a couple of days. The Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare of which Her Excellency the Countess of Reading is the President, has sent some of its most instructive and educative Maternity and Child Welfare posters, the figures of the trained and untrained Dai, and some of its choice literature. A set of magic lantern slides and the models of the good and bad lying-in rooms from the same institution are expected in a day or two. The Mysore Institute for the Deaf and the Blind will exhibit, among others, the Embossed work done by the Blind. Dr. Noehren of the "India and the Olympic Games, Bangalore, sends a few photographs of the model play-grounds in Madras, and if possible, a miniature model of the playground. The Depressed Classes Mission Society of the Kolar Gold Field has also sent some of its useful literature. The Samaj Seva Sangh at Pali, a village in the Kolaba District has similarly come forward to add its quota to the exhibits of the Exhibition.

Coming to Bombay proper, the prominent Social Work Institutions have promised to send their exhibits. The Infant Welfare Society, the Bombay Sanitary Association, the Prarthana Samaj, the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, the Catholic Welfare Organisation, the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, the Bhagini Samaj, and many others are already secured sufficient accommodation for putting up their stalls. Another attractive feature of the Exhibition will be the demonstrations by the defective children of their training and work. The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind is one of the Schools that will hold demonstrations on Saturday and Sunday the 1st and 2nd December respectively.

The Exhibition is going to be held in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Its huge terrace has been transformed into a beautiful and spacious Mandap where most of the stalls will be put up. The Bengal Social Service League will most probably be accommodated in the Hall of the Society. The preparations are proceeding rapidly and it is expected that everything will be ready by the 27th instant. The Exhibition is open to the public free of charge on Thursday and Friday the 29th and 30th November and Saturday and Sunday the 1st and 2nd December from 8-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m., in the morning and 2-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m., in the evening.

Tuticorin Port Trust Bill is published in the current issue of the Fort St. George Gazettee. It provides for a constitution of the Board of Trustees to administer the port under the control of the local Government.

It is understood that when Sir Walter Schwabbe, Chief Justice of Madras avails himself of two months' leave preparatory to retirement from December 8th, Justice Spencer, as senior Puisne Judge, will officiate till permanent arrangements are made. Report regarding Justice Coutts Trotter's officiating appears to be not correct.

Rajah Raghunandan Prosad Singh of Monghyr and Babu Sukhraj Ray of Nathnagar have contributed 10,000 and 5,500 rupees respectively towards the expenses for establishing unit of territorial force in Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

INFORMAL MEETING.

On Saturday at 11 a.m. an informal meeting of the Indian Bar Committee was held in the Town Hall to decide upon its procedure and other details, prior to recording evidence of witnesses. The following is the personnel of the Committee. (1) Sir E. M. des C. Chamier, Kt., Legal Advisor and Solicitor to the Secretary of State and late Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, (2) The Hon. Mr. Justice Z. M. Coutts Trotter (Judge High Court, Madras) (3) Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Bannerji (Government Advocate, Allahabad, (4) Mr. S. R. Das (Advocate General, Bengal) (5) H. P. Duval, I.C.S., (Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (6) Col. Sir Henry Stanyon, K[illegible] (Bombay) (7) Rao Bahadur T. Ranga[illegible]dras) (8) Mr. S. S. Patker, Government pleader Bombay and (9) Mr. M. M. Chaterjee, President of Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta.

Mr. J. H. Wite (Secretary).

The Committee has been asked to examine and report on:—(1) The proposal made from time to time for constituting an Indian bar, whether on an All-India or provincial basis, with particular reference to the constitution, statutory recognition, functions and authority of a Bar Council, or Bar Councils and their position 'vis-a-vis' the High Courts (2) the extent to which it may be desirable to remove existing distinctions enforced by statute or practice between barristers and vakils, and to make recommendations.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

The following is the questionnaire prepared for the witnesses:—

1. Are you in favour of the establishment of an All-India Bar, or do you consider that the Bar should be organised on a provincial basis?

2. Are you in favour of withdrawing from High Courts in whole or in part their powers to admit, suspend and remove legal practitioners, and to make rules regarding the qualifications for admission, their fees and the manner in which they shall practise?

3. Would you transfer all or any of the powers referred to in Question 2 to a Central Bar Council for India or to Bar Councils constituted at the headquarters of each High Court?

4. If you are in favour of the establishment of a Central Bar Council do you consider:—

(1) that it should be separately constituted or composed of delegates from provincial councils,

(2) that it should exercise original powers in respect of all or any of the matters referred to in Question 2 or act as a consultative and advisory body to co-ordinate as far as possible the exercise by the provincial Bar Councils of the functions assigned to them, with possibly powers to decide finally any doubtful questions which may be referred to it?

5. If you are in favour of the first alternative in Question 4 (2) would you reserve to High Courts concurrent powers in respect of any of the matters transferred to the Bar Council?

6. If you are in favour of Provincial Bar Councils how would you constitute them? Do you consider that all such Bar Councils should be constituted in the same way, or that different conditions in the various provinces would necessitate different constitutions?

7. Which, if any, of the powers referred to in Question 2 would you confer on them?

8. Would you confer such powers absolutely or subject to the right of appeal to the High Court?

9. Would you reserve to the High Court the power to require consideration by the Bar Council of any particular matter, and to revise the decisons of the Bar Council?

10. Are you of opinion that the time has come when the control of matters relating to professional conduct and etiqute might be removed from the hands of High Courts?

11. Do you consider it desirable in spite of the diversity of cinditions in the different provinces that the qualifications for admission to the bar should be identical throughout India?

12. If so, how do you consider this object can best be attained?

13. Are the existing law courses in the various Universities in your opinion sufficiently uniform in standard to form the basis of equal qualifications throughout India?

14. Do you consider that the educational and other qualifications for admission to practise in the High Courts should be prescribed by statute?

15. Are the existing law courses at the Universities of a sufficiently high standard and sufficiently comprehensive to provide the educational qualifications which should be required of candidates for admission to practise in the High Courts?

16. If not, do you consider that the remedy should lie in amending the law courses, or in prescribing specific bar examinations? What effect would this latter course have, in your opinion, on the Faculties of Law?

17. Is the representation of the Bar on the University Faculties of Law adequate?

18. What other qualifications would you require before admission to practise in the High Courts, e.g., service under Articles, supervised attendance in Courts, reading in chambers, or a period of practice in a Lower Court?

19. Are the qualifications now required in the case of vakils high enough to be adopted for admission to practise in the High Courts?

20. Do you consider that admission should be practise in every High Court in India, or to practise in one High Court only?

21. If you are in favour of the latter alternative do you consider that persons admitted to practise in one High Court should be thereby entitled to admission to practise in another High Court only in cases where a reciprocal agreement to that effect has been made?

22. Are you in favour of maintaining or encouraging the present practice whereby English barristers come out to practise in India and India's go to England to be called to the Bar?

23. Under what conditions would you admit Barristers of England or Ireland, or Advocates of Scotland to the Bar in India?

24. Do you consider that the additional qualifications which most High Courts now require in the case of Barristers-at-Law are sufficient to safeguard the quality of those who seek admission to practise in High Courts?

25. If not, what other qualifications would you suggest?

26. If you are not in favour of altering the present system of enrolling advocates and vakils, would you remove all or any of the distinctions between advocates and vakils in respect of pre-audience, taking instructions direct from clients, the filing of 'vakalatnamas' and appearance on all sides of the Courts? Would you abolish 'vakalatnamas' altogether, or require the production of a power to appear by advocates as well as vakils? Would you amend the law so as to remove the statutory or other privileges which barristers enjoy in respect of judicial or other appointments?

27. Are you in favour of maintaining the dual system of advocates and attorneys where it now exists or of extending it? Are you in favour of making separate provision for the enrolment of attorneys?

28. Would you substitute for the three branches of advocate, vakil and attorney a single grade of practitioners which would comprise both those who practise as advocates and those who practise as attorneys?

29. Would you have in addition to those practitioners who are entitled to practise before all Courts, including the High Court, a lower grade comprising those practitioners of various kinds who are only entitled to practise in Courts subordinate to the High Court?

30. If so, would you reserve to the High Court or transfer to the Bar Council the power to make rules for the admission, suspension and dismissal of practitioners in this lower grade and for their fees?

31. Are you in favour of establishing District Bar Councils, to which would be delegated powers of control over the lower grade of practitioners? Would you include in such Councils only practitioners entitled to practise before Courts subordinate to the High Court, or those entitled to practise in the High Court also?

32. Should all practitioners be able to sue for their fees and be liable to be sued for negligence?

33. What title or titles would you give to persons admitted to practise:—

(1) in High Courts and Courts subordinate thereto,

(2) in Courts subordinate to High Courts and in Revenue Courts?

Do you consider that the usual association of the title "Barrister" with the possession of English qualifications would constitute an objection to the adoption of that title in India?

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Tins of Glaxo specially prepared for India are sold as "Glaxo Baby" only in sealed tins with the name Glaxo on the label for protection in the tropics. The food contained in this tin is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

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20	,, ,,	50,	1,000
50	,, ,,	20,	1,000
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	Rs.
Cocoanut Oil Shampoo,	2
Bay Rum, Genuine, Large	2
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	2
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Erasmus Wilson's Hair Restorer	2
Golden & Ruby Hair Oil	1
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Hair Cream, Extra Quality	2
Hair Remover	2
Iodized Throat Tablets, Large	2
Cascara Sagrada, 5 grs. Large	2

	Rs.
Cholorodyne, large	1
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Vitalo Tonic Pills	2
Aspirin Tablets	1
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Apiol & Steel Pills	1
Black Currant Cough Elixir	1
Bay Rum & Cantharidis do Genuine, small.	1
Pain Killing Liniment.	1
Cholorodyne, small	1
Brilliantine, Superfine.	1

	Rs.
Brilliantine, Medified	1
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Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
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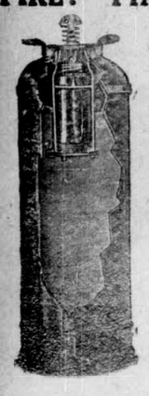

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"As a user of this well-known remedy for many years, I feel qualified to give an opinion, and can conscientiously recommend its use to anyone suffering from Indigestion. Previous to using it, I suffered considerably from this distressing ailment, for which I tried many prescriptions, and, while some of them gave temporary relief, none could compare with the effective and speedy relief experienced after a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Having derived such great benefits from its use, there is no wonder that I always speak of it in the highest terms. I am seldom without it, as I find a timely dose an excellent preventative of digestive disorders." Mr. A. T. Wishart of 15, Perkins Street, Port Elizabeth.

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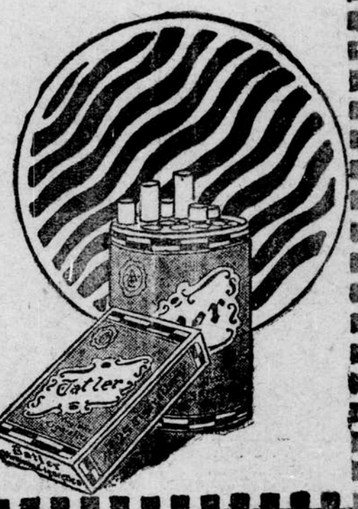

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which keeps the Skin wonderfully clean, cool, supple, and white.

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AUSTRALIAN RUGS a speciality.
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